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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 42 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Lea ers Should Practise What They Preach

Why "Frontier Gandhi" Spins Himself

His Daily Growing Love For And Faith In Khadi

Opening Of Khadi Bhandars In Every Village Urged

If Mahatma Can Spare Time To Spin, Why Not All Others? Asks Khan A. G. Khan

More than 10,000 people witnessed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" declare open the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, at Abdul Gaffar Nagar, on Saturday evening, at Worli.

Around a tall picturesque pillar were seated the leaders on a circular platform, with strings of multi-coloured bulbs running overhead. The lady volunteers in their bright "kesaria" saris, kept order within the large circular arena, while the G.O.C. personally was looking after the arrangements at the Exhibition.

The large circular arena was fully packed, and before the function began, the audience were treated to delightful music by the girls of the Swami Samarth Gayana Vadana Vidyalaya.

Cheers greeted the Khan brothers, as they stepped on the platform. Mrs. Naidu garlanded them amidst acclamation.

TRIBUTE TO "FRONTIER GANDHI."

Mrs. Naidu, in introducing the "Frontier Gandhi" humourously said that the Khan was a tall soldier from the Frontier, and was any day taller than anyone in Bombay. This was fully realised by the Engineer in charge of the loud speakers, after unsuccessful attempts to pull up the microphone to the Khan's mouth, looked helplessly at the "Frontier Gandhi" who smiled kindly on him while the audience burst into renewed laughter.

Amongst those that were present at the ceremony were:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Sulerman Mitha, the Sheriff of Bombay with several other Muslim notables of the city, Mrs. Jaisri Raiji, Mrs. Hilavati Munshi, Dr. Khan Saheb, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Dr. Syed Mohamad, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. Bhabha, Dr. Rajabaii Patel, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Messrs. Nagindas Master, Jaisukhlal Mehta, K. M. Munshi, Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Motichand Kapadia and several others.

At the outset Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, one of the Secretaries of the Exhibition, in the course of his speech, said that the custom of holding an All-India Swadeshi and Khadi Exhibition was helpful, in that it made the people of India to take stock of the progress made both economically and commercially, as the Congress took stock of the progress made politically.

Continuing, he stated that it had been decided by the original Exhibition Committee to hold the exhibition in the south of the city, and thus facilitate the citizens in visiting the exhibition, but the Government were kind enough to send them to Worli. He thanked all those, workers, merchants and industrialists who had helped the Exhibition Committee in making the Exhibition what it was.

Referring to the Art Gallery, the speaker said that several good pictures of art had been supplied by Mr. Mowji and Messrs. Foomal Brothers. He thanked Mr. Baburao Mahtre, for having devoted his time in planning and making arrangements for the Exhibition, at a great personal sacrifice. The Khadi Exhibition would not have been what it was if Mr. Sankerlal Banker had not helped the Exhibition Committee.

STOOD HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE ANY BOMBAYITE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, in the course of her speech, inviting Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to declare the exhibition open, said that the Exhibition Committee were fortunate in securing Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition. The Khan was a tall soldier from the Frontier, and was any day, at least a yard taller than any one from Bombay. He was a modest plain man who would love to be behind the purdha, not because he was a coward but because he was afraid of publicity.

He says and has always said that he was no more than an ordinary soldier, and his duty, he felt, was to carry out the orders. By his bravery, courage, simplicity and sincerity the Khan Saheb had captured the imagination of the whole of India, nay of the whole world. It was a matter of joy that the "Frontier Gandhi" had accepted to open the Khadi exhibition of the Gujarat Gandhi.

At this stage, there were cries asking Mrs. Naidu to speak through the microphone, but as she had once begun to speak without it, she refused to speak through it in the middle.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu expressed her regret for the incompleteness of the Exhibition. She assured those present that everything would be complete within a day or two, and invited everyone to visit the Exhibition again.

SALUTE NATIONAL FLAG

She then called upon everyone present at the function—representatives of all parts of India, whether from the Frontier or Tamil Nad, whether young or old, man or woman—to join together and salute the National Flag which would be unfurled by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, and

(Continued on page 5.)

CURTAIL PROGRAMME

Move To Avoid Too Much Strain On Rajen Babu

MR. MATHRADAS' ADVICE TO R. C.

Mr. Mathradas, Secretary to the President-elect has written to the General Secretaries of the Reception Committee, stating that under the present weak state of health of the Babu Rajendra Prasad, he would not be ale to stand the strain of the heavy programme that had been chalked out by the Reception Committee for taking him in a procession.

He further states that the route is a very long and strenuous one, and it would not be advisable in the present circumstances that the president-elect should be allowed to strain himself too much even on the very first day.

The Secretary suggests that if the route could be curtailed without any inconvenience to anybody concerned it would be welcomed.

The President's speech also was sent with the letter.

It is understood that Gandhiji also advised the Secretaries of the Reception Committee to curtail the programme as far as possible in view of Rajendra Prasad's health.

An urgent meeting of the President's Reception Sub-Committee was called to consider the letter and though the programme remains as announced an appeal has been issued to the public not to rush at the President's car and to help the Reception Committee to carry out the programme as quickly as possible to avoid strain to the President-elect.

JUGOSLAV CABINET RESIGNS

Allowing Freedom To Select New One

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LIKELY?

BELGRADE, Oct. 20.

The Cabinet again has resigned to allow the Regents freedom to select a Cabinet capable of dealing with the new situation arising from Assassination of King Alexander. It is believed a National Government will be formed.—Reuter.

WHEN J. P. C. REPORT WILL BE OUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

According to "Time and Tide" edited by Sir Norman Angel the Joint Parliamentary Committee report will be out on November 12, at the earliest or by the end of November.

The paper adds rumours about reservations of Law and order are without foundation.—United Press

U. P. CONGRESS & SREE PRAKASH

ETAWAH, October 19.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Shree Prakash of Benares, son of Dr. Bhagwan Dass would preside over the forthcoming Session of the U. P. Congress to be held here this year in the last week of December.

It may be remembered that in 1932 when the same 26th Session was to be held here and which could not be held owing to the then Congress policy of Civil Disobedience, Mr. Shree Prakash was to preside and that his old claim will be considered which would entitle him to preside over this session.—United Press.

Great Air Race Starts At Daybreak

20 MACHINES PARTICIPATE

Col. Fitzmaurice's 'Irish Swoop' Withdraws: May Fly Independently

Dutch Fliers Reach Rome In 5 Hours And Pass Over Athens In 7 3/4 Hours

Special to the 'Chronicle'

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.

Twenty machines started at day-break, on Melbourne flight, watched by 20,000 people.

The "Irish Swoop" was withdrawn from the race because the Committee insisted on Col. Fitzmaurice carrying a smaller load of petrol than he had arranged for. He stated that with the reduced load of petrol the whole of his plans would be completely upset, as he had arranged to refued only at the compulsory control points.

It is reported that the "Irish Swoop" may yet make an independent flight.

Dutch Planes Give No Trouble At Starting Point

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The race began punctually at 6-30 a.m., when to the accompaniment of cheers from the spectators, Mr. and Mrs. Mollison took off in their D. H. Comet Gipsy VI, and within seventeen minutes all twenty starters left the following being the order of starting:

(1) D. H. Comet Gipsy VI, pilots J. A. Mollison and Mrs. Mollison.

(2) Boeing Transport Pratt and Whitney "Wasp", pilots Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn.

(3) D. H. Comet Gipsy VI, pilots Cathcart Jones and K. F. H. Waller.

(4) Pander S 4 Wright Whirlwind, pilots D. L. Asjes and G. J. Geysendorfer.

(5) Airspeed A S 8 Cheetah VI, pilots Captain T. Neville Stack and S. L. Turner.

(6) D H. Comet Gipsy Six pilots C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black.

(7) Douglas D C 2 Wright "Cyclone", Pilots: K.D. Parmentier and J.J. Moll.

(8) Granville Monoplane Pratt and Whitney "Hornet", Pilots: Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Wesley Smith.

(9) Lambert Monocoupe Warner Superb-Scarab, Pilot: John H. Wright.

(10) Fairey III F Napier "Lion", Pilots: Flying Officer C.G. Davies and Lieutenant-Commander Hill.

(11) Fairey Fox Felix Curtiss, Pilot: Flying Officer H.D. Gillman.

(12) Lockheed Vega Pratt and Whitney S.C., Pilots: J. Woods and D.C. Bennett.

(13) D.H. Dragon Gipsy VI, Pilots: J.D. Hewett and C.E. Kay.

(14) Fairey Fox Fairey Felix D. 12, Pilots: R. Parer and G. E. Hemsworth.

(15) Desoutter Mark II Gipsy III, Pilot: Lieutenant M. Hansen

(16) Miles Falcon Gipsy Major, pilot H. L. Brook.

(17) Miles Hawk Gipsy III, pilots Squadron-Leader Malcolm Macgregor and Henry Walker.

(18) British Klemm Eagle Gipsy Major, pilot Flight-Lieutenant Shaw.

(19) Airspeed Courier A S 5 Cheetah 5, pilots Squadron Leader Stodart and K G. Stodart.

(20) D. H. Moth Gipsy, pilot C. J. Melrose.

EARLY TROUBLE.

Airspeed A.S. 8 with Cheetah VI piloted by Captain Neville Stack and S.L. Turner failed to start in the first attempt and taxied back to the starting-line, losing 13-1|2 minutes.

Likewise Fairey Fox with Felix Curtiss, piloted by Flying Officer Gillman, had a second attempt, losing 8-1|2 minutes.

The Dutch 'planes made a perfect take-off, rising like birds after very short runs.

The Granville monoplane, piloted by Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Wesley Smith appeared to have difficulty as also the British Comet of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison, nearly reaching the edge of

(Continued on page 5.)

LAST HOMAGE TO POINCARE

"To Serve" Was His Lifelong Motto

GREATEST FRENCHMAN SINCE 1870

(Special Cable).

PARIS, Oct. 20.

A second time within a week crowds filled the streets to mourn the passing of a senior statesman. Stoically ignoring the sullen weather they waited for hours in cold and drizzle along the route from the Pantheon to Notre Dame, until M. Poincare's funeral Cortege passed.

The general somberness was only relieved by bright colours of military uniforms, robes of magistrates and local costumes of girls from Alsace-Lorraine.

The funeral oration was spoken by M. Doumergue, who referred to M. Poincare as perhaps the greatest citizen France had known since the tragic days of 1870. He remained faithful to his motto "To serve" throughout his life, modest and brave even on the pinnacle of fame.

The march past of the troops then followed. The coffin was borne on gun-carriage, preceded by six car-loads of wreath to Notre Dame, for the funeral service. Madame Poincare walking behind the coffin, was followed by President Le Brun and a host of foreign representatives.

STOP PRESS

WITHDRAWAL

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20.

The first machine to withdraw from the air race is Granville, a monoplane, piloted by Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Wesley Smith. The withdrawal is due to difficulties with the machine.

ROME—D. H. Moth, piloted by C. J. Melrose arrived.

ARRIVAL AT ATHENS

ATHENS—Douglas, D.C. 2 with Wright "Cyclone", piloted by K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll arrived at 15/31 hours, and departed at 15/52 hours.—Reuter.

DUTCH PLANES LEADING

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Reports received hitherto show that the two Dutch machines are now leading. Both at present are flying over the stretch between Athens and Aleppo with the big Douglas machine piloted by Parmentier and Moll holding the lead.—Reuter.

FATE OF COMET MACHINES UNKNOWN

LONDON, Oct. 20.

No definite news is yet received of the three British Comet machines flying non-stop to Baghdad, but an aeroplane believed to be a British Comet, piloted by Jim and Amy Mollison, passed over Bukharest this afternoon without stopping.—Reuter.

WORLD PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The world conditions, to-day resemble the ominous weather conditions prevailing on the morning of the battle of Trafalgar on 21st October, 1805, observes Lord Lloyd, President of the Navy League in the Trafalgar Day message.

He adds to say that the future security of the Empire hangs precariously in the balance, for we are no longer supreme in the sea, land or air. Upon our common will to uphold our sea strength and conserve our unity depends the Empire's future and peace of the world.—Reuter.

Mahatma's Amendments To Congress Constitution

Working Committee Appoints Committee, To Submit Report Before 5 p.m. To-day

A Committee consisting of Mahatma Gandhi, Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, K. M. Munshi and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Convenor) has been appointed by the Working Committee to consider and report before 5 p.m. today (Sunday) to the Working Committee, on Mahatma Gandhi's proposed Amendments to the Congress Constitution.

After four hours' deliberations, the Working Committee issued a statement saying that the Committee considered the statement of Mahatma Gandhi, issued on October 15, and passed a resolution stating that the Working Committee welcomed the principles of the Amendments to the Constitution, and, therefore, appointed the above Committee with powers to co-opt and consider the Amendments.

The Working Committee which sat at 1 p.m. and rose at 5 p.m. to facilitate the opening of the Exhibition again met at 7 p.m. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Andhra leader, who has been elected to the Sub-Committee is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has received intimation from Messrs. C. Rajagopa'acharyar and S. Satyamurty stating that they will not be able to attend the session owing to their preoccupations with the election campaign.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's doctors have permitted him to attend the Congress and he is expected to arrive with the President-elect, Babu Rajendra Prasad.

While the officials of the Re-minent Congress leaders were enception Committee were workinggaged with the mist momentous hard giving final touches to theand much discussed question bearrangements in the Abdul Gaffarfore them—amendments proposed Nagar and the volunteers wereby Mahatma Gandhi to the Concontrolling the crowd and traffic,gress Constitution.

which was flowing continuous in The Working Committee held spite of the scorching heat, pro-its meeting in the special hut provided for Mahatma Gandhi, and the following members were present at the meeting: Mahatma Gandhi; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, K. F. Nariman, Dr. Syed Mohamad, and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.

Two lady volunteers in 'kesaria' saris were keeping guard all through in front of Gandhiji's hut, and allowed none to approach. Inside the spacious hall, were seated on the floor the eight members of the Working Committee.

Gandhiji, who was, of course, the central figure, was seated in the centre and anxiously scrutinised a file of type-written papers which were laid in front of him. On his right was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Sardar Patel had the seat of honour on the other side. The other members sat around Gandhiji.

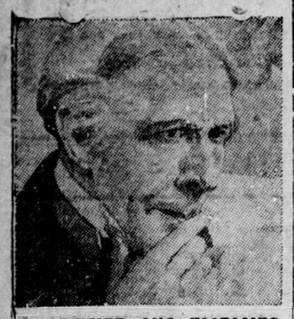
PROPOSED RETIREMENT

The question that was uppermost in the minds of the members of the Committee was whether Mahatma Gandhi's decision to retire after the Bombay Congress Session was irrevocable, while a section of the members including Sardar Vallabhbhai think that Mahatmaji should retire immediately after the present session of the Indian National Congress. This section hold that the chanc-

Continued from page 6.)

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m
MEMORABLE REVIVAL



HE DEFIED HIS ENEMIES TO SAVE A NATION...
and his daughter's happiness!

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents
GEORGE ARLISS
in DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production
THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD
20th CENTURY MOTION PICTURE
with Boris Karloff, Loretta Young, Robert Young
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

WAS THAT HINDUISM
Judge from the Struggle of Religious Principles in
PRABHAT'S HINDI SUPER:
Amrit Manthan
WITH
JAMBOOKAKA in FAMINE
Featuring:
NALINI TARKHAD, SHANTA APTE, SURESH BABU and CHANDRA MOHAN.
KRISHNA TALKIES
DAILY at 6-15 & 10 P.M.
Special Matinee at 3 P.M. upto 23rd Oct.
Free List & Complimentary Passes Suspended!

KAILAS SOUND PICTURES CORPORATION'S
VATAN PARAST
Director:—D. N. MADHOK.
Featuring:—
MOTI, ROSHANARA,
and a Galaxy of Brilliant Artists.
MINERVA TALKIES
DAILY at 5-15; 8 & 10-45 P.M.
Matinee: To-day at 2-30 P.M.

ON TRIAL FOR FORGERY

Serious Charges Against Bombay Solicitor

Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor of Bombay, who has been "wanted" by the Bombay Police for a considerable period on charges of forgery and other charges in respect of securities, shares, etc., of the value of about Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs is now on trial before the Sessions Judge of Damaun.

The securities were the property of a former medical student. Mr. Julius Max Miranda, eldest son of the late Mr. Stephen Cajetan Miranda.

D'Cunha disappeared from Bombay and for some time all efforts to trace his whereabouts failed. Recently, however, Mr. S.G. Achrekar of the Bombay C.I.D. discovered that he was residing in Portuguese territory and got him arrested by the Portuguese authorities.

As he is a Portuguese subject, he cannot be extradited under the Portuguese Law. He has to remain without bail for three months in jail, during which time it is up to the prosecution to bring the charges home to him. The case is now being heard by the Sessions Judge of Damaun.

On Thursday last the statement of Mr. J.M. Miranda was recorded. This took nearly six hours, while three hours further was occupied in the examination of Mr. D'Cunha.

The case is proceeding.

PLOTS IN DAHISAR ON CHEAP SALE

Unique Opportunity For Marathas, Says K. M. Society

Under the auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Dayati Samaj Bombay, the above named Society was established in 1929 at Dahisar. The Society had purchased plots measuring about 14,000 sq. yards and so far 11 houses are built. The area o feach plot varies from 500 sq .yds, to 1,000. The plots were purchased at annas 8 per sq. yd.

Dahisar is the last village in the Bombay Suburban and is 20 miles away from Bombay. The population of the village is about 1 800. The climate is ideal and free from all epidemics, which are so frequent in cities. There is a Railway Staton at a distance of about 5 minutes from the Colony and almost all Virar Locals (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) are stopping at this station. Very recently Government have sanctioned "Village Panchayat" to this village. Looking to comparatively low prices of plots and increasing demand for the same, it is surmised that in very short time it will be as an important suburb Bombay as Khar, Vile-Parle and Kandivli.

This is, therefore, an unique opportunity to our "Maratha Brothers," who are anxious to avoid humdrum life of Bombay, to purchase a plot and settle down here and enjoy free village like life without incurring slightest inconvenience in attending their duties in Bombay.

Any further information regarding the Society will be very gladly supplied on application to the "Secretary, Maratha" Colony, Dahisar, Post Borivli.

HIGH COURT ON HOLIDAY

On the eve of the October vacation, the Bombay High Court ovserved Saturday as a working day, contrary to the usual practice.

The courts will be closed from October 22 to November 8, the last few days of the period being covered by the Divali holidays.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar will attend to urgent work during the Vacation.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Tea Organiser. Salary 125. Apply with eight-pice stamps to Manager Angel Tea Service, Baroda. (3039).

Wanted—A Nice Girl, aged 9-10 (loving singing), as household-help and companion for European girl of same age. Apply Box No. 3106, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ten Years' Promotion in One! Hothal's Shorthand Institute: Learn Shorthand Typewriting. Apply Miss Soloman, 84, Damodar Anandji's Building, Bazaargate, Fort. (3085).

BADMINTON GETS MORE POPULAR

250,000 Players In Britain To-day

They used to call it Shuttlecock and Battledore. Maybe you once played with the miniature racket and the funny little feathered shuttlecock.

Now it is Badminton, and an international sport. There are something like 250,000 men and women playing Badminton in Britain to-day, say D. G. Turner in "Pearson's Weekly" No longer is it just shuttlecock and battledore—a child's game—but with over 1,200 clubs affiliated to the Badminton Association of England, besides those in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, you will find courts all over the country.

And the latest move in this growing sport is the formation of an International Badminton Federation. This fine indoor game is quite a craze in America, Australia India, Denmark, Holland, South Africa, New Zealand, France, Norway, Sweden, and they even play it in the Federated Malay States. Already the question of a world-wide international contest on the lines of the Davis Cup is being considered.

Everyone Is An Amateur

Men are predominant in the sport. May be that's because it is so strenuous.

If you are interested in the game you can get into a club for about £2 2s., and the only other expenses you will incur will be for a racquet (about 30s), and a dozen shuttlecocks at 1s. a time.

Of course there's no money to be made in the game. There's no "professionalism" problem in Badminton; everyone is an amateur. Prizes in the tournaments are usually cups or medals, and may not exceed £2 2s. in value.

It is interesting to note, however, that in Canada, where the game also enjoys great popularity, a professional teacher of the game may earn between two and three thousand pounds a year.

If a player gets among the big players, he has a good time of it. Visiting teams are often sent abroad at the expense of the Association, and they have a remarkably good time. Canada, Denmark and Holland are among the countries which have welcomed British teams from the Badminton Association recently.

England Always Wins

What chance has the new player of getting among the stars? Plenty! It usually takes a fortnight to get used to the game.

To Mr. R. C. F. Nichols, All-England Champion in the Men's Singles this year, success came rapidly. He joined the Alexandra Palace Club and took up the game as a first-class exercise for the winter.

Three years after joining the club Mr. Nichols went to Canada with a British Team, and he won his first Open Tournament in his third playing season.

The Internationals are keen events, but it is strange—and perhaps unfortunate in a way—that since the matches began in 1903 against Ireland in Dublin, England has never been beaten either by Scotland, Ireland or Wales.

Of course, Badminton has its humorous moments. I well remember the village team that arrived for a match with a big club in a league competition. After the match—which was won by the villagers, incidentally— the secretary of the home club invited the team to stay for some friendly games.

"Oh, no," replied the visiting team. "Thanks all the same, but we've got to get back. The others cannot play in our own club until we take the racquets back!"

CHANCE SUN IS U. S. A.'s BEST 2 YEAR OLD

Wins Belmont Futurity In Heavy Going

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Joseph E. Widener's Chance Sun came home first in the Belmont Futurity, which was held over the Belmont, New York, track on September 15.

This race, which is the richest in the world, carried prize money of dol. 98,330. It is held over a straight course of about 7/8th of a mile.

The race was witnessed by a crowd of 15 000. Joseph Widener is the first man in American racing history to win both the Belmont Stake and the Futurity in the same year.

Chance Sun, by his victory won dol. 77,930, making him the largest money winning 2-year-old of the year. The track was sloppy and heavy. The winner paid at the rate of 10 to 1.

E. R. Bradley's Balladier finished second and Play Fair third. There was a field of 13 in the race.

Hips! Hips!! Hooray!!!
Glorious 3rd Week
DADASAHEB PHALKE'S——Initial Hindi Talkie
SETU-BANDHAN
BANG!! IT WILL GO!!!
NEVER IT WILL STOP ! ! ! ! FOR WEEKS TOGETHER ! ! ! !
BECAUSE! IT HAS ITS OWN QUALIFICATIONS ! ! !
Packed Houses for all the Shows
AT Majestic Cinema (GIRGAUM)

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FOUNTAIN PEN ALLEGED

Kurla Municipality Terminates Services Of Typist

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, Oct 18.

On the ground of alleged obstructive tactics by certain councillors, Mr. A H Plazada, the president of the Kurla Municipality dissolved the meeting of the general board after the motion of Mr. C. S. Kalyankar to dispense with the services of Mr. C.S. Ganpule, the typist, from the date of his suspension, for the alleged misappropriation of a Parker fountain pen purchased by the Municipality specially for the use of the President on March 15. 1933, and to call upon Mr. R. B. Phadke, the ex-secretary, to explain why his gratuity should not be stopped his leave with pay be cancelled and his services terminated for alleged shielding of the typist, was carried by the casting vote of the president, there being a tie of 10 votes.

AT THE COST OF JUNIORS

Protest Against Extension Of Service Of Superannuated Servants

(From A Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Oct. 19.

It is a well-known common practice in Western India States Agency that servants who have completed their 55 years, are required to retire but curiously enough it is alleged that P. B. Vora has recommended this year that four of his subordinates who in the ordinary course, ought to retire should be granted extension.

When this fact came to the notice of the Agency Staff, a great stir was created, and applications are pouring in the Agency Secretariat to the Hon. the A.G.G. The grievance, as they put in, is "We are not aware of the principles regulating the grant of extension in the service to superannuated persons, out we venture to submit for your Honour's consideration that people who have had their full lease of service and reaped all advantages due to them should not get further benefits at the cost of the prospects of their juniors."

KOLABA SUPPORTS Sjt. HOSMANI

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIBAG, Oct 18

Election campaign opened vigorously under the auspices of Kolaba District Congress Committee at Alibag on Oct. 11 Sjt. Keshavrao Gokhale secretary K. P. C. C. with his friend George Arjikatti came down specially from Belgaum for this work.

A mass meeting held on the Alibag Satyagraha sands under the presidentship of Sjt Kakasaheb Kunte Alibag gave its whole hearted support to the Congress candidate Sjt. Hosmani. The pleaders and merchants of Alibag have issued a special appeal to the Assembly voters calling upon them to do their duty and s[upport] by Sjt. Hosmani and thereby vindicate the honour of the Indian National Congress

This list includes Sjt. M. J. Pendse ex-president Alibag Municipality.

Commencing from 20th October
SAROJ Movietone's Stupendous Musical Extravaganza
Johar-e-Shamshir
Come & see
Starring :—
Master NISAR, Sardar AKHTAR, PRABHASHANKAR, ZEBUNNISA, JANIBABU
Time:—5-15. 8, and 10-45 p.m,
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.
Globe Talkies
SANDHURST ROAD.

PALA SCHOOL FINDINGS FOR MUSEUM

Statues Believed To Be 800 Years Old

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Oct. 17.

Two ancient archaeological finds depicting the exquisite finish of ancient Bengal workmanship, viz the effigies of Sun God Vishnu of 10th century, which have been unearthed in Rajshahi (Bengal) have been added to the Victoria Museum of late.

In a statement to Press Mr. C. R. Roy, the Curator of the museum, describing the effigies states that "the very fine statue of the God Vishnu represents the sculpture of the Pala School of Bengal, during the period between 10th to 12th century A. D. The statue is a fine specimen of the exquisite workmanship of that school of art, though unfortunately, the face of the God and few portions of the image are found mutilated.

"The God Vishnu stands on a lotus, holding in his four hands a 'Sankha' (conch-shell), 'Chakra' (wheel), 'Gada' (mace) and 'Padma' (lotus).

"He is accompanied by his two wives, in miniature forms: Saraswati, the Goddess of Culture and Learning, who stands to his left; and Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth and beauty, who stands on his right. On either of Laxmi and Saraswati stand two female attendants. The 'Garuda,' vehicle of Vishnu, is represented kneeling beneath his lotus pedestal. Representations of Centaur upon elephants on either side of his shoulders and also below the Centaur, representations of Kinnaras, the fabulous beings, traditionally well-versed in music, are depicted.

A special sign called Krittimukha is on the top of the arch of the shield behind, and a little below, on the curves, are two flying "Bidyadharas" holding garlands and musical instruments

The total height of the statue is 1ft. 9in., but the sectual height of the God is 14in. without pedestal.

LOOK FRESH.

The statue is carved on black slate probably brought from the Rajmahal Hills, where the Ganges leaves Behar and enters Bengal. Though this statue of Vishnu was made probably 800 to 900 years ago, yet there were not the slightest traces of wearing out due to the action of the weather and it looked fresh, as if made yesterday.

REMEMBER IT IS
SULOCHANA
Sweeter, Stronger and more subtle
IN
"MY MAN"
A fast maving drama, at the court of a modern prince
Director:— CHAUDHARY
Shortly Coming
at MAJESTIC CINEMA Girgaum, Bombay.

ALLEGED MURDER OF OLD WOMAN

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Oct. 18.

Before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury the trial began to-day of Dharma Gopal Gaekwad on a charge of murder of an old woman, in the early hours of the morning of June 24 last at Tis village near Kalyan.

The prosecution story is that on the night of alleged murder Bai Saru (65), the deceased woman, was sleeping on a swing with her grandson Sakharam, aged 8, by her side. As usual she had ornaments on her person.

According to the boy, the accused stabbed her with a scythe after a struggle between the accused and witness's grandmother. Before the boy's parents came on hearing the screems of the old woman the accused made good his escape.

Several persons collected at the spot and soon after the woman succumbed to her injuries. Among them was the accused who helped Gopal in removing the deadbody of the latter's mother. The accused was seen by a witness washing the bloodstains on his loincloth.

The case is proceeding.

The deaths caused by road accidents in Great Britain numbered 131 last week, compared with 144 in the previous week. The number of persons injured fell from 5,040 to 4,466.

NO SET-BACK IN TOURIST TRAFFIC

Ceylon-Income Tax Commissioner Explains

COLOMBO, Oct. 18.

Are tourists being worried by the Income Tax Department to the extent of endangering the flow of visitors to Ceylon from India and elsewhere? "Definitely, No" said the Income Tax Commissioner, when the above question was put to him by an "Observer" representative.

The Income Tax Commissioner explained that he did not believe that the tourist traffic in Ceylon would suffer any serious setback from the activities of his department.

"At present, if a person came to Ceylon on business", said the Commissioner and earned more than Rs. 500, he would be liable to pay income tax under Section 18(1) of the existing Ordinance. But this rule will be applied less harshly when Section 12 of the amended Ordinance, now before the Council is passed under which a temporary sojourner in this country would be only liable to pay income tax of his income in Ceylon exceeded Rs. 1,000.

"The people who generally have to pay the tax on incomes earned in Ceylon are theatrical companies or individual artistes. They, as a rule, draw large sums while in Ceylon during a very short time, and there is every reason why they should contribute their share of taxation to the revenues of this country."

The Commissioner concluded by saying that they had not received any complaints latterly that tourists from India and other countries were being worried by the Income Tax Department.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN COTTON

Operators Holding Aloof

SMALL BUSINESS IN CLOTH

Narrow Markets With Absence Of Sp culative Interest

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless on Friday. Traders adopted waiting attitude. There was scattered long liquidation which in the absence of any buying resulted in a small decline in prices. Dry goods markets were quiet with a limited inquiry and the undertone was weak.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 7 points with December 12.39. There was utter absence of any important buying and prices steadily declined throughout the session on scattered long liquidation. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 12.64c

NO ENTHUSIASM

Messrs Langley and Co. state: "There will be developments in Washington soon and in addition President Roosevelt is scheduled to make mportant speech in the immediate future. These reasons were adduced for the distinctly hesitant attitude of one rators on to-day's American markets, on all which transactions were very slow with traders definitely not displaying any enthusiasm.

The unknown outcome of the deadlock situation in spot dominated the cotton market and with foreign demand very slight values lost a few points."

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of one point on Friday but the market opened very steady at a rise of 5 points with January 6.68. The market advanced on good Alexandria advices and Alexandria buying which met Continental realising of near positions and local profit-taking. Poor New York opening advices were offset by steadiness of Egyptian cotton markets and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.97d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close October was quoted 4.99, January 4.97 and March 4.92.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Steady buying by trade and firm Alexandria advices hardened prices and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 15 to 12 points. Uppers futures advanced 8 to 9 points and Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.30d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm on active trade buying owing to cheapness of prices. Sakels futures advanced 35 to 20 points while Ashmouni futures gained 17 points to 18 points.

WEAKER DOLLAR.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Despite better Liverpool advices and a slightly weaker dollar New York failed to respond. Pending developments from Washington there appears to be an almost complete lack of interest in the American markets.

Interest is being displayed in Wall Street in the meeting of the delegates of the Gold Standard Nations at Brussels. Owing to the very high spot basis ruling in the states outsiders are daily attracting more attention and in particular, Upper Egyptians for which the demand from Japan and the Continent is increasing.

We recommend purchases of March Uppers against sales of March Americans in Liverpool around present differences.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 12.39 plus 07 (10 a.m.)

Lowest 12.29—03 (2-57 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 6.70 plus 07 (10-15 a.m.)

Lowest 6.67 plus 04 (10 a.m.)

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

Memphis: No precipitation; weather favourable; the Daily Official U. S Government Forecast says Western Belt partly cloudy, all balance entire Belt generally fair; think American market will hold.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Brothers and Co., New York cable:—

Demand was not sustained. Eased off on long liquidation. Dry goods trade is quieter. Cotton into night movement is falling off.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers Liverpool cable:—

Government loan holdings beginning influence prices.

Egyptians strong account cheapness stimulating demand

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Liverpool market advanced on strong Egyptians in which good trade demand continues.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 19

December 1934	.. ..	12.29—07
January 1935	.. ..	12.32—03
March 1935	.. ..	12.39—03
May 1935	.. ..	12.44—01
July 1935	.. ..	12.46—03
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.51—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 19.

December 1934	.. ..	12.33—01
January 1935	.. ..	12.37—01
March 1935	.. ..	12.44—01
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.64—00

NEW YORK.
New York, October 19.

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
December 1934	.. ..	12.34
January 1935	.. ..	12.40
March 1935	.. ..	12.44
New York Noon Call—		
December 1934	.. ..	12.35
January 1935	.. ..	12.38
March 1935	.. ..	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 19.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	11,000

LINSEED OILS.
London, October 19.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Nov. sellers 18/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 19/1-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 19

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
October 1934	..	6.71+03
November 1934	..	6.7 +03
December 1934	..	6.69+ 5
January 1935	.. 6.68	6.67+04
February 1935	..	6.6 +04
March 1935	.. 6.64	6.63+03
April 1935	.. ..	6.61+03
May 1935	.. ..	5.59+03
June 1935	.. ..	6.57+0
July 1935	.. ..	6.55+02
August 1935	.. ..	6.50+02
September 1935	.. ..	6.45+02
October 1935	.. ..	6.40+01
Middling Spot	..	6.97+04

LONDON RUBBER.
London, October 19

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb 6-15/16 sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 19

SAKELLARIDIS:—		
October 1934	.. .. ..	8.00
November 1934	.. ..	8.02
December 1934	.. ..	8.04
January 1935	.. ..	8.07
March 1935	.. .. ..	8.12
May 1935	.. .. ..	8.16
July 1935	.. .. ..	8.2
A. G. M. Spot	.. .. ..	8.03

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool October 19.

BROACH:—		
Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.19
Fine (Good Staple)	.. ..	5.3
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.49
C. P. OOMRA:—		
Good (No. 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.02
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.33
BENGAL:—		
Good	.. .. ..	3.17
Fine	.. .. ..	3.27
Superfine	.. ..	3.37
SCINDE:—		
Good	.. .. ..	3.3
Fine	.. .. ..	3.42
Superfine	.. .. ..	3.5

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 19.

On T. T. London on:—	£
Berlin	12.21
Amsterdam	7.2
Brussels	21.06
Madrid	36.01
Milan	57.43
Berne	15.08-1/2
Paris	74.65
Prague	117.6
On T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	4.94-13/16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Oct 19

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 19

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	4 1/2
Amer Power and Light Pfd	6
Amer Forn Power Com	6
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	35
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	38
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel and Tel	111
Western Union Telg	34 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	102
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	26
Amr Tobacco B	79
Dupont de Nemours	93
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	33 1/4
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	37
Int Nickel of Canada	24 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	34
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	23
General Motors	29 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	40
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	18
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	23
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	25
General Foods	31
National Dairy	17
Kelvinator	15

Dull and irregular market Carloadings down 35000. Easy.

New York Call Rate	1 per cent
Anaconda	11
U S Steel	53 1/8
G Motors	29 3/4
I Nickel	24 5/8
City Bank	20
Chase Bank	23
Socony	13
N Y Central	21 5/8
W U Teleg	34 1/4
Total business	1/2 million
Gold Influx	£63,000
T T N Y/Paris	6.63 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 17/18th October 2,523 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 92,376 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 54,725 bales

Increase 37,651 bales

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Oct 19

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged

Interest day to day loan unchanged

Interest 7 days' market loan unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct 19

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Oct-Nov sellers 21/3

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Oct-Nov sellers 22

Wheat South Australian parcels Oct-Nov sellers 26

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Oct 19

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25—

c and f Calcutta per cwt unchanged

c and f Bombay per cwt unchanged

c and f Karachi per cwt unchanged

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct 19

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £68

Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £84

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £96

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £111 1/4

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £81 5/8

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £104 7/8

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £105 3/4

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £115

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £112 7/8

Chartered Bank of I A and China £15 3/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £135 1/2

National Bank of India £46

P and O Banking Corporation £10 3/4

LONDON METALS
London, Oct 19

Copper Braziers £39 3/4

Yellow Metal £33 3/4

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12 3/8

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/4

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F O B £230 3/4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Oct 20

Bombay Dyeing 895 850 907 912

Century 306 315 320 317

Central India 315 323 330

Colaba 127 131/14

Kohinoor 207 210 216 213

New Great 213 223 226

Simplex 106 113 110

Swadeshi 238 242 243

Bundi 32/8 33 33/2

Indian Cement 448 451 453

Tata Steel Defd 398 387 398 391 393

Tata Steel ord 94/8 93/8 95/8 93/4 95 94/8

Bombay Burma 447 451 453

Bombay Steam 282 285

Tata Hydro 156/14

Andhra 1555 1550 1560

Tata Power 1332 1322 1332 1323 1337 1342

Tram 156 156/9

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 20

The local silver and gold markets ruled quiet to-day with some long liquidation. Silver prices opened at Rs. 65/13 and after declining to Rs. 65/6 improved to Rs. 65/9. while Gold market was quiet at Rs. 34/15/6.

Shanghai T T on London opened quiet to-day at 1-4 1/4. It is reported that America bought Silver yesterday in London.

Later on gold prices declined owing to weakness of dollar to 4.97 while London-Paris exchange was quoted 74.90. There was increased selling in the local market which depressed gold while silver was steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 4 0
November settlement	65 5 0
December settlement	65 9 0
Ready gold	34 12 0
November settlement	34 12 6
December settlement	34 13 3

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 47,28,181 was shipped from Bombay to Europe during the week ended Saturday, October 20.

The P. and O. mail steamer Rawalpindi, which sailed for London on Saturday, carried Rs. 36,75,915 worth of gold. Part of this consignment amounting to Rs. 13,87,823, was booked for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam. The remaining quantity, valued at Rs. 22,88,092, was for London.

The s.s. Elysia, which sailed the same day, carried bar gold worth Rs. 10,52,266 to Liverpool.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 198,41,91,840.

SILVER REFINING CHARGES REDUCED

The Director of Information, Bombay has issued the following note:—

The Mint Master, Bombay, is prepared to accept silver from the public for refining at the following reduced charges with effect from the 22nd October 1934:—

FINENESS OF SILVER

Over 900 Re. 1 per 100 tolas or part.

Between 850 and 899.9 Re. 1/2 per 100 tolas or part.

Between 800 and 849.9 Re. 1/4 per 100 tolas or part.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 20

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct-Jan
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 27) 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77
Banks buying T T 76 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 113 nominal

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4 95 1/4 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 20th instant
Japan/London 1/1 27/32 20th instant
Java/London 7.22 19th instant
London/Paris 74.65 19th instant
London/Belgium 21.06 19th instant
London/Switzerland 15.08 1/2 19th instant
London/Italy 57.43 19th instant
London/Berlin 12 21 19th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th instant
London/New York 4.94 13/16 19th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 19th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 27-2-1 18th instant 27-1-8 19th instant
Silver London Ready 23 3/4 18th instant 23 15/16 19th instant
Silver London Forward 23 7/8 18th instant 24 1/16 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 53 1/4 18th instant 53 1/4 19th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 18th instant 13/16 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 18th instant 7/8 per cent 19th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 2 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easier.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct 20

T T on London.
Previous closing 1-4 5/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/4
To-day's closing 1-4 1/16

SEEDS
London, Oct 19

Linseed La Plata Hull c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £10-5-0

Linseed Calcutta London c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £11-5-0

Linseed Bombay London c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £11-11-3

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong't) c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £10-8-9

Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton Oct-Nov sellers £10-5-0

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton No offers

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 20

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 209 for Broach A/M delivery. There was some scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 209/12 but at the rise there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 209/4. The market was dull with a limited business.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later on was quoted 2 points down. The local market remained quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	209 0 0
Oomra D/J.	180 0 0
Bengal D/J.	132 12 0

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 20.

60 Toyomankwa K. Dondaicha 162
61 Toyomankwa K. Dondaicha 160
115 Toyomankwa K. Sindhi 174 1/2
77 Toyomankwa K. Wardha 174
38 Toyomankwa K. Dhamangaon 174
122 Toyomankwa K. Amraoti 170.
20 Toyomankwa K. Jamner 164.
43 Toyomankwa K. Arvi 172
50 Japan T and Co. Kamrala 138 on
45 Mithabhai Nathoo Sadli 1 off
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Antoli 3 off
100 Langli and Co., Antoli 3 off
226 Kotak and Co. Jalna 172.
52 G. G. Kesha and Co. Jalna 168

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct 20

Bengal Superfine	138/40
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F G	115/20
Sindh-Punjab Fine	125/27
Sindh-Punjab F G	115/20
Wardha-Hinga	191/19
Nagpur/Sarner	189/191
Pundhurna	181/183
Yeotmal	180/181
Arvi	179/181
Ellichpur	179/181
Amraoti-Berar	177/179
Khamgaon	178/179
Mulkapur	169/171
Khandesh	166/169
Jalna/Sailu	167/169
Burwah/Sanavad	171/176
Broach Fine	205/207
Punjab/American	215/217
Punjab/American mix	205/210
Cambodia	270/275
Miraj/Sangli	200/205
Comota Good	195/200
Bagalkot	180/185
Kampala	348/350
Busoga	346/348
Jinja	342/343
Manza	336

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct 20
Since 1st Sept.
Yesterday. This year

In full-pressed bales.

Khandesh	...	1,641
Central India	...	3,755
Barsi and Nagar	...	1,802
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	324
Berar	...	3,534
Central Provinces	...	1,171
Total Oomras	...	12,227
Dholera	...	7,337
N W Provinces	...	660
Rajputana	...	865
Sind-Punjab	231	8,068
Broach	...	1,092
Coompta and Dharwar	...	7,886
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,511
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,625
Persian	...	1,574
American	...	1,855
Egyptian and African	160	29,067
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	391	92,767

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 18th Oct

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,095	35,767
Japan and China	4,473	65,580
Coast Ports	...	3,833
Up-country by Rail	...	21,966
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	8,787
Total	6,568	135,933

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 19-10-34	1827000	2925000
Receipts yesterday 19-10-34	47000	75000
Exports to date 19-10-34	1097000	1961000
Stock at Ports 19-10-34	3041000	3860000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-10-34	1731000	1785000
Stock at Liverpool 19-10-34	952000	835000
Visible Supply 19-10-34	6445000	8090000
Quantity in Sight 19-10-34	3130000	4652000
Quantity out of Sight 19-10-34	2003000	3115000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Oct 20

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/4/6; Highest Rs. 28/7/6; Lowest Rs. 28/3/6; Closing Rs. 28/5

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/9; Closing Rs. 17/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery. Onening Rs. 31/11/6; Highest Rs. 32/2/6; Lowest Rs. 31/10; Closing Rs. 31/12.

GOLD BAR
London, Oct 19

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7 1/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Ready Java Rs. 13-13-3.
S. S. Nizams Rs. 4-0-6.
S. S. India Rs. 3-15-9.
S. S. Fusijama Rs. 3-15-9.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 3-15-9.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 3-14-9.
Shipment October Rs. 3-14-0.
Shipment Nov-Dec. Rs. 3-12-6.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3-11 6
Purtabpur Rs. 13-11-0.
African Rs. 13-11-0.
Java Spot 3.40.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Support In New Great Mills

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Bombay, Oct. 20.

The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day with a scattered business in Tata Steel shares. There was utter absence of any support and operators are likely to take more interest from Tuesday, the 23rd instant when business for next settlement will commence.

A prominent operator was reported keen buyer of New Great Mill shares. The number of shares of this mill is limited to 7,500 and it is very easy to manipulate this scrip. It is advisable not to have any short sales in New Greats. The rise in this shares had a good effect on other mills shares. Bombay Dyeing, Century and Kohinoors were fairly firm. Tata Hydro and Andhra shares were very steady. Bombay Burma and Bellapur Sugars fared well.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Oct. 20.

100	Ahm Advance	315 0
500	Bom Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	912 8
250	Bradbury	110 0
100	Century	317 8
100	Central India	330 0
100	Colaba	131 14
100	Cooria	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
	E. D Sassoon	0 6
100	Finlay	127 8
100	Gokak	173 2
1000	Hindustan	1825 0
100	Indore	107 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	33 12
100	Kohinoor	213 12
250	Laxmi	885 0
100	Madhavji	11 8
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1540 0
250	Model	79 6
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	225 10
100	Osmanshahi	72 8
100	Phoenix	328 12
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	110 10
100	Swadeshi	243 12
100	Swan	77 8
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1600 0
1000	Western	1040 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	103 0
25-50	Central	32 10
500	Imp.	1695 0
125-500	Imp Contry.	413 12
50-100	India	117 8
5	Union	5 1

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 2
70	Gwalior	106 0
250	Indian	455 12
20	Katni Def.	1185 0
100	Katni Ord.	334 8
75	Okha	182 8
10	Punjab	23 4
100	Shahabad	348 2
70	United	72 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 14
15-75	New India	35 14
200	Oriental	3810 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	175 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1560
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bom. Tram	156 9
100	Bom. Suburban	157 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	157 3
1000	Tata Power	1342 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	840 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 4
100	C Province	87 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 20

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/3/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/4
4 per cent 1943 105 6
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 108/14
5 per cent 1935 102
5 per cent 1940/53 108/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 103

CORPORATION LOANS (PAYABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 124 4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 91/2/6 and declined to Rs. 91/1 but there was some covering at this level which improved prices to Rs. 91/4.

100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	85 0
100	Sara Siraigunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	760 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	42 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	393 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	94 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Allcock	207 8
50	Belapur Sugar	236 4
250	Bom Steam	285 0
125	Bom Burma	455 12
50	Bom Burma County	145 0
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	5 3
50	Bombay Telephone	103 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	157 8
100	Ind Radio Df.	560 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	472 8
1000	Port Canning	607 8
15	Scindia	12 1
30	Tata Costruction	80 8
25	Tata Oil	20 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Vly	1310 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	393 12
7	p.c. Bom Tram	80 0
5	p.c Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1347 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7	1-2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	156 0
7	p. c. Vishnu	640 0
5-1/2	p. c. Tata Mill	17 8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York December 145 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 209 Liverpool May 1935 6.56 Rs. 76 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 209 New York May 12.44 Rs. 71 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 19.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £96
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £115 3/
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/38 £106 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £102 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy. North Carolina partly cloudy and colder. South Carolina and Georgia partly cloudy. Florida generally fair.

Central: Generally fair

West: Generally fair.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 19

Broach A/M 1935 opening 210; highest 211 1/2; lowest 209 1/2; close 211

Oomra D/J opening 181 3/4; highest 182 1/2; lowest 181 3/4; close 182 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 133; highest 134 1/4; lowest 133; close 134 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 20 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-10-34) Rs 1 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 7 3/4

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct 19

Silver—steady

Spot 23 15/16

Forward 23 1/16

Latest Commerical News

NEW YORK COTTON DULL AND FEATURELESS

Stalemate Situation In Spot Market

FURTHER SHARP RISE IN CROSS RATES

Weak Tendency In Bullion, Grains And Other Commodities

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates registered a further rise.

NEW YORK COTTON DULL AND FEATURELESS.

The New York cotton market ruled dull and featureless in the absence of any trade support. The situation in the spot market has been stalemate.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOLD BUT SILVER QUIET.

London gold declined further to-day but silver ruled quiet.

DOWNWARD TREND IN COMMODITIES.

Wheat was easy and linseed also marked a substantial fall. The tendency in all commodities was downward. Rubber and jute also closed weak.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	12.29
To-day's opening	12.28
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.28
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	6.67
To-day's opening	6.66
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.62
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 208-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 20.

Cotton displayed very little activity owing to the entire absence of speculative interest and waiting attitude adopted by traders in view of the forthcoming address of Mr. Roosevelt next week meanwhile buyers as well as sellers are holding aloof pending clarification of the present stalemate situation on the spot market. However the only favourable factor is the weakness of dollar but enquiry was not sufficiently aggressive to cause any material advance in prices.

Business in December commenced at 12.28 i.e 1 point lower than the previous closing. Trading was rather quiet in the absence of any enquiry with prices moving in a narrow margin but later prices moved up on weekend trade calling and some speculative buying with December touching 12.31 when some hedge selling ensued and December closed at 12.28 with a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 20.

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.38/12.38) 12.29/12.28
January (12.41/12.41) 12.38/12.33
March (12.47/12.45) 12.38/12.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.68) 6.62
American March (6.60) 6.58
Egyptian January (8.08) 8.04
Egyptian March (8.13) 8.09

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 20.
10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs. 208 and Rs. 208-8 at night. The rate at 10-45 was Rs. 208-8 as New York closing futures were 1 point down.

CHINA & SILVER EXPORT DUTY

(Special Cable)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20.

The Finance Ministry officially denies that Government is considering the revision of silver export duty or equalisation charge.

(LATER).—The Finance Minister announces, henceforth the equalisation charge and export duty on silver will be fixed by the Foreign Exchange Stabilisation Committee composed of three Chinese bankers. The time of fixing the charge will be changed to 10 a.m. at the request of the Foreign Bankers Association.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	4.95 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4
To-day's closing	4.97 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	4.94 13/16
To-day's opening	4.95 3/8
To-day's closing	4.97 3/16
Difference	+.02 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 20.

Previous closing	74.65
To-day's opening	74.65
To-day's closing	75.00
Difference	+.35

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 20.

London exchanges opened at 4.95 3/8 and improved to 4.95 11/16 subsequently rising to 4.97 and closed at 4.97 3/16 on good continental buying.

The franc opened at 74.65 and advanced to 74.78 further rising to 74.95 and closed at 75.00.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 20.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 15/16d.	23 15/16d
Forward	24 1/16d.	24d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 20.

Gold (£7-1-8) £7-1-2 1/2

BULLION

London, Oct. 20.

Influx £63,000
Withdrawal (mil) nil
Silver Spot (23 15/16d.) 23 15/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-1-8) £7-1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 20.

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 20.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.57) 5.63
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.40
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 5/8) 0.91 5/8
London on Milan (57.46) 57.71
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/16) 1-4 1/16
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 27/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/4, 65/5 and 65/9. The market displayed very small interest owing to quieter advices from abroad but later some slight improvement was recorded on better London cables. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 64/12, 64/14 and 65/2

The highest rate touched was Rs. 65/12 for Asho delivery at 6-0 p.m.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6. 34/15/9 and 35/1/6. Traders' interest was negligible in the absence of any important transactions and after moving in a narrow margin prices closed steady at Rs. 34/11, 34/12 and 34/13/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

	cwts.
Wheat	4,593
Linseed	482
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,685
Gingellyseed	6,836
Poppyseed	288
Groundnuts	11,142
Castorseed	1,114
Rice	12,326
Myrabollams	5,666
Cottonseed	6,218
Mowraseed	356
Gram	2,700
Joowar	692
Maize	168
Barley	999
Bajree	3,942
Coal	3,200 tons

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 60 3/4, March 64 1/4 and May 66. Trading was quiet owing to the lack of speculative enquiry with hardly important business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 20.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 99 1/4, May at 98 1/2 and July 93 1/2. Prices eased on foreign and commission house buying influenced by favourable weather in the southwest.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20.

Argentine linseed opened quiet and prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling influenced by continuation of favourable weather and crop prospects with November finally closing at 12.43.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 20.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£230 7/8 buyers £231 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 1/8 buyers. No sellers) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£29 to £30) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (£15) £14 7/8 value.
Dunlop Sept-Oct. (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers
Lightening (£16 1/4) £16 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/8) 6 13/16 paid and value.
Jan-March (7 1/16) 7 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Oct-Nov. (£11 9/16) sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/15 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Nov. (£11 1/2) £11 1/4 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 20.
10-30 p.m.

Wheat January	3	14	6
Wheat May	4	3	6
Linseed May	6	2	0

The tone was weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 20.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 20.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 1/8) 29 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 11.
U. S. Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 74 1/4) dol 74 1/2

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct 20

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Wheat: An indicated slightly larger Winter acreage in America and the probability of an increased acreage estimate and favourable crop outlook in the Argentine have been largely responsible for the reselling of some of the Argentine cargoes bought on speculative account during August.

Although reports state that there is an increased Winter acreage in Russia, no pressure is expected from this quarter and Broomhall opines as soon as the cargoes referred to above, are absorbed by Home-Millers the World's statistical position should assert itself and result in a higher level of prices particularly in Liverpool.

Linseed: Favourable crop prospects in Argentine and increased private crop estimates combined with poor trade demand is causing nervousness. We continue to favour sales on all advances.

Non-Opposition To Congress Candidate

MADURA, (By Mail)

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, the Congress candidate for the Madura-Ramnad from Tinnevelly (non-Muslim) constituency of the Legislative Assembly has a chance of being elected unopposed.

Of the other three candidates the Raja of Ramnad's nomination paper had been rejected. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar has been persuaded to withdraw, while Mr. T. Sriman Kanthimathinatha Pillai of Tinnevelly, it is understood, has also agreed to withdraw.—United Press.

EASY CONDITIONS IN THE MONEY MARKET

TREASURY BILLS PLACED AT SLIGHTLY LOWER RATES

Cocoa And Shellac Firm And Active

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the money market recent easy conditions were accentuated by the prevailing stock exchange apathy. Consequently, with a large amount of funds now seeking useful employment any upward trend in discount rates has been becoming very remote and following slightly lower rate at which this week's treasury bills were placed, clearing banks further reduced their minimum buying rate for treasury bulls maturing this year from 11/16 to 5/8 per cent.

In commodities to-day cocoa again was strong and active owing to speculative buying. Shellac also benefited from speculative support.

Sterling continues to recover in terms of francs and dollars mainly owing to bear covering but also on the report that some continental speculators are now opening a bull account in sterling.

WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

At The Town Hall

(By OUR ART CRITIC).

The "Women's Swadeshi Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts," opened on Friday evening by Sir Chunilal Mehta, is indicative of more than mere increase of interest in "Fine Arts" and "Handicrafts." The two main divisions, one near the entrance allocated to Painting, Photography and Sculpture; and the other to the "Handicrafts," old, "revived" from old and new.

Paintings.

Kumari Cumi Siodia's "Emerald of the East" and the "Golden Mauve" of Kumari Zarina Rahimtoola suggest a fruitful exploitation of what one might call homely colour. Kumari Siodia's water-colours, except for the "Vir-Hi-Ni," are thoughtfully worked out. The "Union" is her best example. Kumari Esther A. Kheimker's "Spring" is bold and freely imaginative, although it is not as carefully executed as it deserves to be. Kumari Rulty Petit's "Dancing Apsara" is obviously an example of refined workmanship. But it is not as freely imaginative as her own "Silhouette" or as the "Spring" by Kumari Esther Kheimker. Srimati Ramnik Mody's "Sandhya" is attrative. In the "Black and White" Section "The Mendicant" by Srimati Shukla and the "Book Illustrations" by Kumari Rulty Petit are noteworthy.

Camera Art.

The camera artists are gradually and quite justifiably asserting their place in art exhibitions. The "Black Stork" by Kumari Rulty Petit is a delightful fantasy. It is, however, Kumari R. J Dalal's portrait work as the one shown in "M.N.U." and particularly her "Still Life" that are the outstanding features of the section. Her arrangement is decidedly sophisticated, but not artificial to the camera, which has been handled so effectively as to communicate the feeling of joyous surprise with which it explores the reflected light, the shapely masses, the cast shadows and the transparency of "Glassware."

Decorated Woodwork.

Another interesting section of the exhibition reveals a very healthy and welcome attempt to examine the artistic possibilities of embossed leather work and decorated woodwork. Kumari Aloo Mukadam deserves the medal she has received. Kumari Zinna Munshi is equally elegant and refined in her work. Kumari Saroj C. Sheth would have displayed her skill much better if she had been less hurried in workmanship. Kumari G. Shete's decorated "Chair and Stool" may also be mentioned as of interest. T claywork is naive and attractive.

Leather Embossed Work.

The leather embossed work is again dominated by Shrimati Maitri Shukla's craftsmanship. Again, she needs her as in her paintings more freedom invention and imagination. Srimati Vrijkumari Purshottam's work is unpretentious but purposeful. Kumaris Usha K. Khandwalla and Sonuben Shah have succeeded in accomplishing pleasing patterns The sareens from the "young artists" particularly from the "New Era School" are instructive examples of child art.

Old Textiles.

The textiles shown on the other side are obviously a contrast to the screens which reveal our taste standards and education in painting, sculpture and photography. This section deserves to be studied carefully by every visitor to the exhibition. They should be studied intelligently. Their combination of colour, composition, cut pattern—not sentimentally. Their are modern examples "revived" after these old examples. They should also be carefully examined, to know whether they are mechanical reproductions of old ideas, conventions and shape, as most of the "revived" paintings have been, or whether they are intelligent application to the needs of modern homes of the artistic wealth and experience of the old. The textiles are from Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The glass cases which contain enormous quantities of clever "arty" lumber the "Rangoli" and the paintings on glass placed in immediate neighbourhood of genuine art work in black and white do not reflect credit. They are the legacy of education in "art," which the Town Hall has been supplying for nearly half a century.

WIDOW'S RIGHTS IN LAW OF ADOPTION

Proposed Amendments By Thana Bar Association

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 19.

The Thana Bar Association, at its meeting held yesterday afternoon in the pleaders' room under the preidentship of Mr. S. P. Gupte, unanimously approved of the principles of the Bill, to amend the law of adoption and the Bill for registration of Trusts (created for the public purposes of a religious or charitable nature and for filing and audit of accounts of the property, which is the subject matter of such trusts with a view to ensure their better management).

The former Bill contemplates that no Hindu widow, who has not the family estate vested in her and whose husband was not separated at the time of his death, shall be deemed competent to adopt a son to her husband without his authority or the consent of his coparceners.

This bill together with Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's amendments is circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Both these bills have passed at the first reading in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Annamali University Convocation

CHIDAMBARA, October 19.

The annual Convocation of the Annamali University will be held on October 30, in the Assembly Hall of the University. H. E. George Stanley, Chancellor of the University will preside.

A meeting of the Senate of the University will be held the same day with Rao Bahadur S. E Ranganathan, Vice-Chancellor in the chair and the Syndicate will place before the Senate for consideration a draft of the revised statute regarding the appointment of Professors in the University.—United Press.

Duke Of Kent Returns On Sunday

RUGBY, Oct 18.

The Duke of Kent who represented the King at to-day's funeral in Belgrade of King Alexander will return home on Sunday.

His Highness will travel by rail with Princess Marina and her parents to Paris and will complete the journey alone by aeroplane.

It is understood that Princess Marina and Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece will arrive in London on November 21st to make formal preparations for the Royal Wedding on 29th.—B.O.W.

ENVY OF KINGS AND MAHARAJAS

Gold And Silver Flowers For President-Elect

(Through the Publcity Bureau of Reception Committee)

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

To-morrow, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President-elect of the 48th Indian National Congress, will be arriving in the city by special train. The special train will steam into the Victoria Terminus station at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) A reception the like of which, perhaps, has never been accorded to any president-elect of the Indian National Congress or any other dignitary including Kings and Maharajas, awaits Babu Rajendra Prasad.

DECORATIONS 'EN ROUTE'

All along the route from Victoria Terminus to the Congress House will be decorated with banners, buntings, festoons and arches and there is no doubt that the people will in their own way demonstrate their affection, regard and respect for the Congress by decorating their shop-windows and houses in the most tasteful manner. National flags have by now become the most prominent feature of national receptions and festivities. We have no doubt that all along the route the National Tri-Colour will be waving the city's welcome to the President-elect to the Congress.

UNIQUE RECEPTION

The President's Reception Arrangements Sub-Committee, under the energetic secretaries, Mr. H. A. Dave and Mr. H. M. Khakkar, have left nothing wanting in the reception arrangements. Their incessant and tireless devotion to make the reception the grandest and most unique in the history of reception and the willing and ready co-operation of the merchant classes and the people generally are alone responsible for the great success of the arrangements. Besides the huge wooden, floral and jewelled and fruit arches the cotton arch will stand out as the greatest feature of the decorations 'en route'

CONGRESS POPULARITY

This City which is noted for its cotton industry and trade would have failed in its duty if the cotton arch had not been erected. That the merchants have responded to the call of the Congress Reception Committee is demonstrative of the popularity and esteem of the Indian National Congress among all sections of the population.

GOLD & SILVER FLOWERS

Apart from these arrangements the presidential procession will make several halts 'en route' at each of which prominent Associations in this City that have obtained permission from the Reception Committee will garland the President and pay their respects to the Congress. Mr. Tribuvandas Bhimji Javeri will add to the sparkling and shining gold and silver arches by showering on the President-elect gold and silver flowers studded with pearls.

FREE MEDICINE

The Dava Bazaar merchants also have risen to the occasion. They are erecting a double arch near Jumma Musjid. They have also decided to supply to the Congress Dispensary in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar the necessary medicines, a list of which was supplied to them, free of charge.

ESCORT FROM WARDHA

Besides these arrangements and the arrangement to take the President-elect in a special train from Kalvan one of the secretaries of the President's Reception arrangements Sub-committee. Mr. Khakkar, has proceeded to Wardha on behalf of the Committee to escort the President-elect to Bombay.

"Must Stoutly Oppose Mahatma's Proposals"

MR. DESHPANDE'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

AMROTI, Oct. 20.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, Organising Secretary, Berar Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement to the press, regarding the constitutional changes proposed by Mahatma Gandhi in his latest manifesto:—

CHANGES FOR FUNCTIONAL FRANCHISE.

"If Constituent Assembly as visualised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is to form and integral part of the Congress programme, then the constitutional changes proposed by Mahatma Gandhi are entirely off the mark. Franchise on functional basis is one of the essential elements of the Constituent Assembly idea Congress, therefore needs such constitutional changes as would help rapid materialisation of the functional franchise idea. A mere four anna membership, however, big, is meaningless from this point of view unless a practical plan is devised for drawing in majority of the exploited masses."

Even constitutional changes have to be so conceived as would enable the Congress to draw in greater and greater number of the broad masses. This is not one man's work. A strong committee will have to be brought into existence to undertake and complete this work speedily.

HEIGHT OF MADNESS.

It would be the height of madness to rush in far-reaching constitutional changes in the heat of emotional excitement, generated by the prospect of a sensational retirement of a great leader."

"Congress Socialists must stoutly oppose Mahatma's proposals if they are serious about materialising the idea of a constituent assembly. They must insist on the formation of a committee for revising the whole Congress constitution and reshaping it in such a manner as to make the Congress, a more efficient organ of mass struggle for achieving complete independence."—United Press.

VANDE MATARAM!

Hear Mr. VISHNUPANT PAGNIS sing this national song of India on

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Record No. P. 13361

BHARAT HAMARA DES HAI!

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Assoe Shud 14, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 11, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 15, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 35m.
Sunset: 6h 11m.
High Water: 10-38, 23-23
Low Water: 4-28, 16-50
Rajen Babu's arrival V. T. (Platform No. 8) 8-30 a.m.
Congress Working Committee Meeting, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 1 p.m.
All-India Socialist Conference, Readymoney Mansion, Worli 3 p.m.

MONDAY, October 22

Congress Working Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar,

TUESDAY, October 23

All-India Congress Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA NILAYAM

The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Andhra Nilayam Parel, will be held at Nilayam Premises, Pittalwala Building, Parel at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

DIVINE SERVICE

Under the auspices of the New Dadar "Brahmopasak Mandal" Theistic Association) Swami Omkar Satchidanand will conduct the weekly Divine Service in Hindi at the King George High School to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

SWAYAM JYOTI KARYALAYA

Under the auspices of Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya, Mr. D. V. Kanvinde will deliver a public discourse on "The Vedic Sanskriti and its characteristics" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Bhuwan, 248, Telang Road Matunga (G.I.P.)

FIDAI BOARDING AND ORPHANAGE

The opening ceremony of Dawood Hall (a gift to the above orphanage) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Fidai Baug Murban Road, Andheri. Mr. Hosseinally Cassam Mahomed Mitha will preside.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given in the Damodar Hall of the Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, near Parel Tram Terminus to-day (Sunday) from 7 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Shantaram Narayan Patil.

A. I. MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Under the auspices of The All India Musical Art Society, Sawai Gandharva will give his demonstration in Vocal Music in the following Ragas:—Nanda, Khambavati, Sarang, Durga, Jaijayavanti, Thumbri, Piloo and Bhairavi today (Sunday) night at 9-30 at Damodar Valji Bldg. near Prarthana Samaj.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) a public meeting will be held on Kalapani Maidan at Madanpura to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. Miss Maniben Kara will preside. The object of the meeting will be "The National Independence and the Task of the Working Class."

FIRST AID CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Ambulance Brotherhood Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association a First Aid Class will be held at the Prabhu Seminary, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Oppt. Zaoba's Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar Girgaum Road, from to-day (Sunday) from 9 to 11 a.m (S.T.) Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, will lecture to the class. The course will consist of 8 to 10 lectures. No Fees will be charged.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA PIEDADE DABUL

The Annual Feast of the Patroness of the Society of N. Sra. da Piedade, Dabul will be celebrated at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, to-day (Sunday) with a High Mass. Exposition, Procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacramente soon after the service there will be a General Meeting presided by Rev. Fr. Ghezzi.

BOMBAY FORT FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The sixteenth anniversary of the Bombay Fort Free Night High School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, when Mr. H. M. Rahimtullah, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Paris Interlude" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Circus Clown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m
WEST END—"Naughty Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Watan Parast" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Tess of the Storm County" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Mystery Squadron" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. European Programme. Divine Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-15 a.m. Indian Programme. Listen-in. 11-30 a.m. European Programme. Jos Ghisleri and his Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the management, The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.) 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. European Programme. An Orchestral Concert. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. A Sponsored Programme by The Crown Life Insurance Co. Hirabai Barodeker will entertain assisted by Abdul Majid Khan, Dinker Rao and Kamoo Mangeshker—Sarangi. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY AND RAJEN BABU.

On behalf of the Christians of Bombay, Babu Rajendra Prasad will be garlanded by the Nationalist Christian Party at Bhatia Baug, Bori Bunder, to-day when the procession reaches that place.

"BRITISH CABINET'S ACCOMPLICE

Jamnadas Mehta Accuses Congress

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of a message to the Maharashtra Anti-Communal Award and Anti-White Paper Conference which will be held at Poona tomorrow states:—

"Pray that Maharashtra will unmistakably demonstrate its determination to reject the so-called Communal Award. The pretended Congress neutrality, its growth of partnership, abject surrender to communalism and opportunism is not worthy of a body calling itself national. In this respect, Congress is an accomplice of British Cabinet in forcing on the nation the Award which cuts the root of citizenship."—United Press.

Sardar To Visit Swadeshi Bazar

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will inspect Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., at Zaveri Bazar (next to Mulji Jetha Market today (Sunday) at 6 p m when the management will present a resume of the working of the Swadeshi Bazar and make public their decision that all the net profits of the Bazar are to be utilized for purpose of propagating Swadeshi.

Loud speakers will be installed to give opportunity to the customers of the Bazar to hear Sardar.

WHY "FRONTIER GANDHI" SPINS HIMSELF

(Continued from page 1.)

thus prove to the whole world that India was United.

Khan A. G. Khan's Speech

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, when he rose and stood nearly seven feet in his shoes, was vociferously cheered. Mr. Motwani, the Engineer in charge of the loud speakers in the Congress, tried his best to raise the level of the microphone to the level of the Khan Saheb, which created mirth among the audience.

The "Frontier Gandhi", who was cheered at regular intervals, in the course of a short speech declaring open the exhibition, said: "Sisters and brothers! I thank you for the grand reception that the citizens of Bombay accorded me on my arrival, the deep sense of love that you have shown towards my humble self. I have been deeply touched by your love, that I am unable to express my feelings!

LOVE FOR & FAITH IN KHADI

"I have been called upon to declare open the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition. I love Khadi from the bottom of my heart. If I had no faith in Khadi and its efficacy I would not have consented to perform the opening ceremony of this Exhibition. We in the Frontier also undertook to work for Khadi. We had done some work in 1929, but it was stopped in the middle on account of my incarceration."

Continuing, he said: "I have been touring the country during the past few days and seeing things to myself, and I am more convinced than ever of the necessity of the propagation of Khadi. My faith in Khadder has increased during the last few days. I was not so much convinced about Khadi, when I visited Bardoli a few years ago, and saw the work there. But my recent visit to Bengal has convinced me that Khadi was the salvation of the starving millions of India. At present the Hindu-Muslim question in Bengal was really deplorable. I am unable to express my feelings at present, about my tour in the villages in Bengal. I saw that Charkha was being plied in most of the villages, and they told me that it gave them at least a meal a day. But there were other villages also, where no Charkha was being plied, and hence there was no food.

KHAN A. G. KHAN SPINS HIMSELF

After this I myself have begun to spin. When the leaders preach about a certain thing it was upto them to show, doing it practically, to their followers. Those days are over when the public blindly followed the leaders. These are days when the people have grown wise They are intelligent and want to know whether the leaders practise what they preach. If Mahatma Gandhi had not shown to the whole country by practically doing what he preached, Khadi and its message would not have spread so much as it has done to-day. Those who have faith in Khadi should practically demonstrate it. If Mahatma Gandhi with his multiferious activities could find time to spin for sometime every day, I cannot understand why others cannot do it.

"While in Bengal, some people asked me why Swadeshi or mill cloth should not be encouraged. I am against mill cloth because it leads to concentration of profits into one hand. I am also against the Khadi Bhandars being run by individuals. I would suggest that Khadi centres be started in every village thana or district, and make them produce enough khadi and be self-sufficient.

Concluding, the "Frontier Gandhi" appealed to the people to wear Khadi and added: "If we cannot do this much for our country, then what else can we do?"

He then declared the Exhibition open amidst cheers.

Mr. Nagindas Master in thanking the "Frontier Gandhi" said:

Speech Of Nagindas Master

On behalf of the Exhibition Sub-Committee and all assembled here, I thank you for having taken the trouble to come here and declare the exhibition open. Your sacrifice and service are well-known, and your humility makes your sacrifice and service all the greater, while your simplicity has won the hearts of every one. One feels nothing but admiration for your simplicity, and we are thankful that we could have this function done by you.

The exhibition you have declared open this evening, marks an important stage in the economic and industrial evolution of our country. The Secretaries in their report have narrated through what different phases the original programme of this Exhibition had passed since its inception, and what changes the original idea underwent.

The Working Committee of the Congress recently laid down a programme for promoting cottage industries and small crafts. This programme is in a formative stage. Many aspects of the programme will have to be considered, and many experiments will have to be made before the programme takes a final shape. This Exhibition is the first attempt to make it conform to the idea of encouraging small-scale industries, as far as it was possible to do within so short space of time, and under such adverse circumstances. It is clearly not the idea of the Working Committee to exclude large-scale industries. It is considered, however, that they can take care of themselves, and in order that work and employment would be found for many more hundreds and thousands of men than in the case of large-scale machinery that facility and encouragement for small crafts have been considered essential, and this programme has therefore been placed in the forefront. It will be interesting to know how this will really help towards relieving unemployment and bring work to many.

GAINS FROM CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

Even, as it is, as a result of Congress propaganda and Congress work many small-scale industries have sprung into existence, and the imports in many articles of daily domestic use have shrunk by half. From 25 crores it has come down to 13 crores, since 1930, and the idea underlying the programme laid down by the Working Committee, if fully worked out, will prove of lasting benefit.

The Exhibits in the Khadi Section will provide one more argument for promoting Khadi as a rural industry and is a very illuminating proof of the progress Khadi has made in excellence, quality and art.

On behalf of the Committee and on behalf of all present I thank you once again for having declared the Exhibition open.

After his speech the lady volunteers of the Reception Committee sang the famous songs of "Vande Mataram" and "Junda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

After the function was over the Frontier Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Nagindas went round the Exhibition, and visited practically every stall.

VITHALBHAI DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Mass Meeting At Azad Maidan

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parliamentary Board, the Firth Death Anniversary of late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel will be observed at a mass meeting to be held on the Azad Maidan tomorrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. M. A. Ansari will preside and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sardar Sardul Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Govind Ballah Pant, Sjt. S. Satyamurty, Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will address. Loud speakers will be installed and special sitting arrangements will be made for ladies.

T. U. C. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Will Be Held In Bombay On Wednesday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress informs that the next meeting of the Executive Council of the T.U.C. will be held in Bombay on October 24.

Pandit Hariharnath Sastry, the President of the A.I.T.U.C., will be attending the meeting.—United Press.

Cotton Arch At Bombkhana

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A big arch for which 50,000 bales of cotton are utilised has been erected at Bombkhana by some cotton merchant or merchants to accord right welcome and to show the esteem in which the President of the forthcoming Indian National Congress is held, but it is not yet announced what is to be done with this cotton after the procession has passed through the Arch. If it is not yet decided, I would appeal to the authority or authorities concerned to turn this cotton into cloth, which should be freely distributed amongst the peasants who are in badly need of it. This act will very well cherish the memory of the President's visit to this beautiful city.—Yours, etc.,

SOCIAL WORKER.

WITHDRAWAL & FORCED LANDING

(Continued from page 1.)

aerodrome before the wheels left the ground.

MAYOR ACTS AS STARTER

Sir Alfred Bower, Acting Lord Mayor of London, acted as starter standing on the ground and using a flag which he dropped for each machine on a signal from the time-keeper. The Granville monoplane piloted by Miss Jacqueline Cochran and Wesley Smith thrilled the crowd with a very busy start, a final big bump helping it to leave the ground.

The weather forecast in the English Channel is fairly good, although the sky is overcast and the visibility is moderate, but conditions on the Continent are not so good until Turkey and Asia Minor.—Reuter.

AFTER THE START

LONDON, Oct. 20

The majority of the 20 competitors who left Mildenhall at dawn, on the race to Melbourne are now making best of their way eastward. Two were compelled to come down due to bad weather in France two others landed owing to engine trouble but all are hopeful of resuming. The number of entrants including Dane Hansen Australian Melrose Dutch Asjes, and Geysendorfer passed through the checking station at Marseilles and the longest flight hitherto recorded was made by the Dutch fliers Parmentier and Moll, who reached Rome in just over five hours. News is not expected from those making longer hops for some hours.

ARRIVALS AT MARSEILLES. LYONS AND ROME

Miles Hawk, piloted by Squadron Leader Malcolm MacGregor arrived at 11-15 hours and left at 11-45 hours and left at Marseilles a 11-15 hours, and left at 11-45 hours.

D.S. Moth, piloted by C J Melrose arrived at Marseilles at 12-08 hours.

Lambert Monocoupe, piloted by John H Wright arrived at Lyons at 11-05 hours.

Fairey Fox piloted by R. Parer made a forced landing near Boulogne.

Doughlas D.C 2, piloted by Parmentier arrived at Rome at 11-30 hours.

A FORCED LANDING

News of 15 machines participating in the air race is hitherto received. The furthest reported reported afield is a Wright "Cyclone," piloted by K.D. Parmentier and J.J. Moll, which passed over Athens at 14-15 hours. A Lambert Monocoupe piloted by John H. Wright, after a delay of 90 minutes at Marseilles, owing to engine-trouble, left for Rome.

Fairey Fox of which the Flying Officer Gilman is the pilot, had a forced landing, near Lyons It has slightly split the tail, but flew on to Marseilles.

Airspeed A.S.8, piloted by Captain Neville Stack and E. L. Turner, resumed flight from Abbeville.

Col. Fitzmaurice Withdraws From Contest At Last Moment

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Col Fitzmaurice has withdrawn from the Air-Race, following the Stewards' dismissal of his appeal to be allowed to race with a load of 8,000lbs. Despite the fact that the American authorities are unable to certify airworthiness above 5,400lbs., Col. Fitzmaurice may race unofficially.—Reuter.

King And Queen Inspect The Starters

DUBLIN, October 19.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Mildenhall to-day in his own 'plane to inspect the competing machines. Lord Londonderry, the British Air Minister was also present. Later the King and Queen made a tour of inspection.

Mr. Cathcart Jones's "Comet" which was damaged, yesterday, has now been repaired, one propellor having been straightened and the other replaced by the only spare from the De Haviland Works. The pilot hopes to make a test flight this evening. A new cowling engine has been fitted to the "Irish Swoop"

Col Fitzmaurice states that he has nothing to worry about and the 'plane which reaches Australia before him will need to be lucky.

The race begins at 6-30 a.m. the Mollisons going first, then Roscoe Turner followed by Fitzmaurice and all the others in turn at intervals of 45 seconds.

STAGES OF RACE

Miles "Falcon" piloted by H. L. Brook landed at Plassisluzarches near Paris owing to bad weather.

Loched Vega piloted by Woods arrived Marseilles at 10-24 hours, left 10-50 hours.

Airspeed A. S. 8 piloted by Capt. Neville Stach made perfect landing at Abbeville. Descent was due to thick fog ahead. Stack hopes to continue after refuelling.

D. H. Dragon piloted by Hewett made a forced landing at Boulogne owing to engine trouble.

CAPTAIN STACK FORCED DOWN

ABBEVILLE, Oct. 20. (9-05 hours).

Airspeed A.S. 8 piloted by Captain Neville Stack has been forced down due to bad weather.—Reuter.

STACKS' RETURN INTENTIONAL

Sacks' return to Mildenhall was intentional. He wanted to pick up the films which had just been taken of the start and which he was taking aboard to Melbourne. All machines expect to make the first landing at Marseilles except Airspeed courier piloted by Stodarts D. H. Moth by Melrose British Klen Eagle by Flight Lieut Shaw and Dragon by J.D. Hewett who are flying to Rome, Granville monoplane piloted by Jacqueline Cochran and D. H. Comet by Mollisons flying to Bucharest; D.H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and D.H. Comet by Campbell Black flying to Bagdad and Boeing Transport piloted by Rosoce Turner flying to Athens.

NO PENALTY

Lochheed Vega piloted by Woods started 10 seconds too soon thinking that rising instead of dropping the flag was the correct moment. This margin will be adjusted at Singapore but does not entail penalty.

Fitzmaurice's machine remains on hangar. Fitzmaurice said, he had no interest in the 10,000 sterling prize, but he wants to show that this machine is the best. He intends to take it to Croydon to complete the load and landing test and get a certificate start on Monday by the same route and try to beat winner's time.

Each British machine carries a message from Air Minister Londonderry to the people. The contents are undivulged and the message will be delivered by the first arrival.

Mollisons with favourable wind are now hoping to make for Bagdad.

BEFORE THE START

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Amazing scenes were witnessed at Mildenhall, at 4 o'clock this morning, many thousands of people awaiting the start of the air race, including men and women in evening dress who passed the time singing and dancing. The entrants of Col. Fitzmaurice's plane announced soon as possible that the machine will be flown to Australia as a private venture.—Reuter.

ARRANGEMENTS AT BAMRAULI

BAMRAULI CAMP Oct.20.

Punctually at noon (Allahabad Time) the air race started to-day from Mildenhall aerodrome in Suffolk and everyone here agrees that none of the competitors can reach Bamrauli before eight tomorrow morning. In the meantime aerodrome officials and petrol companies are putting things in order to ensure the greatest efficiency and speed in their work.

Tents for visitors have all been pitched and the aerodrome presents the appearance of a near little canvas colony humming with activity.

Among the recent arrivals are Raja Krishna Rao of Madras in his private aeroplane, Mr. Tymm, Director of Civil Aviation by car, and the Raja of Manda. A camp is also being built for the Maharaja of Benares who is expected here to-morrow morning.

The ground is strongly guarded to-day by police and military, the former two hundred strong. Spectators of the race are not expected to be large in number, for there would not be much excitement in seeing the competitors come down and fly away one by one.

The authorities, however, are doing their utmost to make the visitors stay as interesting and exciting as possible. After the departure of competitors joy flights would be given to spectators by four aeroplanes which are being chartered from Delhi and Calcutta for the purpose.—A. P.

DACOITS & POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTS

Gangster Killed And His Companion Captured Alive

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

A report has been received of an encounter near Moga between a party of police and an armed runaway prisoner in which the absconder was shot dead.

A villager of Bhuchho saw two armed persons hiding in the jungle near by, one of whom was Kishna, a notorious dacoit, who escaped from Bahawalpur Jail, where he was serving a long term in connection with several dacoities. The villager promptly lodged a report with Sub-Inspector of Nathana who happened to be at Bhuchho with a small police party in connection with some other investigation.

Although the dacoits were known to be armed the Sub-Inspector with a party proceeded to the dacoits' hiding place. The dacoits opened fire on police party, killing the youthful son of the larmbardar of the village and wounding a constable. The police replied with rifle fire killing Kishna. They succeeded in capturing his companion (Lall Singh) alive and recovered a twelve bore gun.

An armed dacoity attempted on the house of a shop-keeper in village Pakharwad, Tehsil Moga was frustrated by the prompt arrival of villagers in large numbers but the dacoits escaped after wounding two lady inmates of the house with gun-fire.—A.P.

DAYANAND WEEK IN BARODA

BARODA, October 19.

The Baroda City Arya Samaj will begin Dayanand Week celebration from November 1st. Lectures will form a prominent part of the programme depicting the mission of Maharashi Dayanand Swami.—United Press.

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

Indian Hockey And Its Problems

(By J. C. Maitra)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

The new Association has now been registered as a limited concern, and Behram Doctor and E. C. Hodgins are moving high and low to fix up the ground as soon as possible. They have set their hearts on a portion of what is popularly called the "Cross-Maidan." This is undoubtedly the most suitable plot in the whole of Bombay for the purpose of hockey tournaments. I cannot divine the cause of delay in allotting it to the B.P.H.A.

UNSUITABILITY OF COOPERAGE.

The other night at the W.I.F.A. dinner at the Taj, Jack Watson controverted the arguments put forward by the B.P.H.A. officials against the suitability of the Cooperage ground. These arguments have been supported by me in these columns. Watson said that, as the matches were played on Saturdays and Sundays only, the question of time and accessibility did not arise. I am afraid Watson spoke without his book. The fact is that the B.P.H.A. do not intend to stick to these two days only in the week for playing off their matches.

A HEAVY PROGRAMME OF WORK.

They have planned to form two divisions of the League with eight and fourteen teams in the First and Second Divisions respectively. This will give them a fairly heavy programme of work. They must, therefore, have a ground on which they can play every day in the week, and it must be easily accessible. I understand that they have already secured the Parsi and Islam Gymkhana grounds to play off some of their second division matches. In view of this explanation I wonder, if watson and Co. will still persist in maintaining that Cooperage is the ideal spot for hockey.

A COUPLE OF QUEER ITEMS.

On going through the rules of the B.P.H.A. I noted a couple of queer items. One is that representations have been given in the Managing Committee to bodies, which are not affiliated to the Association. The Army, for instance, and the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railways and Bombay Port Trust. I doubt if that is the intention of the framers of the constitution. At any rate, it must be made clear that these bodies will be entitled to representation only on their affiliation to the Association.

OFFICES FOR SALE.

There is another article to which I take strong exception. It reads as follows:

"The President and the Vice-Presidents shall be elected from the registered list of Founders, Patrons and Life Members only, by all classes of members of the Association except the non-resident and Hon. members."

Now the qualification for becoming founders, patrons and life members is to pay Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively to the Association.

DELETE THIS PREPOSTEROUS CLAUSE.

I fail to appreciate the motive of this farcy piece of legislation. It is undemocratic in the extreme. It amounts to putting up the offices of the President and Vice-Presidents for sale. It may be a good bait for drawing in wealthy peaple to become founders, patrons and life members. But it places the intrinsic work and worth of a sportsman at a low discount. The sooner this preposterous clause is removed from the constitution, the better it is for the institution.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR COMEDY.

News has it that the Indian Hockey Federation will meet at Simla on the 19th inst. to discuss among other things, the advisability of accepting the offer of the Australian Hockey Association to send a team to that country next year. The invitation nwas originally received by Bengal and terms were settled with its Provincial Association. Then the I.H.F. stepped in and got the offer transferred to it. But some of the provincial associations raised a storm of protests and laid down terms unacceptable to the Australian Association.

PLACE INDIA'S HONOUR UPPERMOST.

I commented on this unreasonable attitude very strongly at the time. I emphasized on the missionary side and minimized the financial aspect of the question. Bengal realized the importance of the tour, and laying aside the question of monetary gain, accepted the invitation with a view to spread India's honour abroad. Now it appears that the I.H.F. has seen through its mistake in turning down the original offer and has again come forward to get the invitation retransferred to it.

TIME FOR I.H.F. TO DECIDE FINALLY.

I hope this is the last we have heard of this silly comedy. A business-like body like the I.H.F. should not make itself ridiculous by dancing between different positions time and again. If it places national prestige before mere lucre, it should not take long in arriving at the right decision. The Council of the Bengal Association has decided to gracefully stand aside if the I.H.F. decides to send a team to Australi Otherwise, it is said, Bengal would most certainly fulfil the engagement.

OLYMPIM TOUR OF 1936.

Besides the above point, the Federation is to decide on the Olympic tour of 1936, I have not the least doubt that it will meet with the unanimous approval that body. Steps should now be taken to ensure the dispatch of the strongest possible team to Germany in 1936. It is reported that since the last Olympics, Germany, Austria and Holland have made immense strides in this game. We should not, therefore, be over-confident about our success, leaning on our past experiences.

STABILIZE I.H.F. EXCHEQUER.

Another point of importance before the I.H.F. is the annual subscription payable by the affiliated associations to the Federation. I am not very particular about this point by itself. The annual subscription alone will not carry the I.H.F. very far. It must find other ways and mea of strengthening its exchequer. I do not favour the idea of going about with a beggar's bowl to rich folks. The best method, in my opinion, is to buy a tax on the profits of all tournaments run in this country. The I.H.F. will do well to consider this point very seriously.

WORLD BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Davis' Slight Lead With Break Of 824

(Special Cable).

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the final of the world billiards championship:—

Davis 12,111.

Lindrum 11,097.

Davis' chief breaks were 824, 206 and 441. He gave the finest all-round display since he arrived in compiling a break of 824.

Lindrum's chief breaks were 561, 518 and 539. He was in play at close with a break of 100.

NEW HORSE FOR CEYLON

COLOMBO, Oct. 18.

A three old gelding was landed in Colombo last week for Mr. G. N. G. Walles. Ballinbeg, to give it its name, was landed in good condition.

It ran twice this year at Liverpool and did extremely well.—United Press.

SIR JOHN AIRD DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Death has occurred of Sir John Aird, a memer the famous engineering firm. He helped to build the Assouan Dam. He will be succeeded to the Baronetcy by his son Major John Aird one of Prince of Wales' equerries.—Reuter.

PRIZES WORTH UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY Rs. 1,515

15 Prizes each worth about Rs. 101.
Buy goods worth Rs 5 only from

Swadeshi Market

at Kalbadevi Road during DIVALI SALE PERIOD and earn Prize-aiticles worth Rs. 101.

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Missing Word Competition
Very Easy Solution

NO DRAWING NO ENTRANCE FEE

Further particulars and entry forms can be had from Committee's Office.

WORKING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(Continued from Page 1)

es of Mahatmaji's continuing his leadership is practically a zero.

OPEN MIND YET?

But, according to well-informed circles, Mahatmaji has still an open mind, and he is prepared to be convinced against present decision by his co-workers.

At the same time it is pointed out by many that this decision to retire is not like the previous irrevocable decisions taken on spiritual grounds.

After four hours' deliberations, the following official statement was issued by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee met at Vallabhbhai Patel's Hut, Congress Nagar. After dealing with several matters of routine character the Committee considered the statement of October 15 of Gandhiji and passed the following resolution:—

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

"The Working Committee welcomes the principle of amendments to the Constitution, published as an appendix to Gandhiji's statement of October 15, and, therefore, appoints a committee consisting of Gandhiji, Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Convenor), with powers to co-opt, and to consider amendments and submit a report to the Working Committee before 5 p.m. to-morrow."

What Led Him To Retire From Leadership

Mahatma's Statement In Working Committee: Final Decision To-day?

At the resumed meeting of the Working Committee at 7 p.m., Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, made a brief statement, explaining the reasons that led him to decide to retire from the active Leadership of the Congress and propose drastic amendments to the Congress Constitution. This was done for the benefit of those members of the Working Committee who were not present at the meeting at Wardha.

After his statement, an exhaustive discussion took place, both on the question of his retirement and the drastic amendments. The members discussed about the reactions in the country, consequent on the retirement of the Mahatma. Some of the members are said to have appealed to Gandhiji to reconsider his decision to retire, especially at the present stage of the country's fight for freedom.

This led to a further discussions of some of the Amendments that Gandhiji had proposed in his original statement, which he subsequently abandoned. A good portion of the time was taken up by the members discussing the Khaddar Clause and Spinning Franchise.

A thorough and exhaustive discussion on the questions took place, and it is understood that no decision was arrived at. But in all probability the discussions will take the shape of a resolution which will be placed before the meeting on Sunday, and the Working Committee might come to a definite decision on the two questions.

It is understood that the Committee also discussed the question of the Parliamentary Board, and its future: whether it should be a elected body or a nominated one as at present constituted. After a thorough discussion of the future of the Congress Parliamentary Board, the question of drafting a resolution on the Council-entry programme has been postponed till to-day (Sunday).

Another subject that was discussed at Saturday's meeting was the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award. This question also will again be discussed to-day (Sunday).

The Working Committee which adjourned at 9-30 till Sunday 1 p.m. will discuss, it is understood, questions relating to the White Paper Constitution, the Congress Socialists and the attitude of the Working Committee towards them, the position of the Indian States' peoples, what action the Congress should take towards the Government's refusal to remove the disqualification of Dwarka Prasad Misra, the C. P. Congress candidate will all come up for discussion on Sunday.

MAHATMA'S AMENDMENTS

Suggestion To Gandhiji To Move Them Himself

BOMBAY, Saturday, (11 p.m.)

The Working Committee resumed discussion at 7 p.m. and continued consideration of khadi franchise suggested by Gandhiji. All those who attended the afternoon sitting also attended the night sitting.

The evening sitting of the Congress Working Committee adjourned at 9-30 p.m. to meet again at 1 p.m. to-morrow. Meanwhile the sub-committee appointed by the Working Committee at its earlier sitting to consider the amendments proposed by Gandhiji will meet at 9 a.m. to-morrow, when two more members will be co-opted possibly Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Ansari.

SUGGESTION TO MAHATMA

It is understood some members of the Working Committee urged Gandhiji to move his amendments himself, instead of allowing them to be placed before the A.I.C.C., as the Working Committee's recommendations. The question whether Gandhiji himself will do or not is not yet settled.

It is understood a different set of amendments to Congress constitution have been proposed by a most influential Congress leader, and this explains the reason why the sub-committee had to be appointed to judge of the respective merits of these two sets of amendments.—U.P. Congress Special.

Mysore State Women's Confernce

BANGALORE, October 20.

The nineth annual session of the Mysore State Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform will be held at the Vani Vilas Institute, Pangalore. On November 10, 11, and 12, 1934.—United Press.

COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Austin Beats Borotra

LONDON, Oct. 20.

At Queens Club in the covered courts championship, Austin (Great Britain) beat Borotra (France) by 6/2, 4/6, 6/nil, 6/8 and thus avenged last year's defeat and prevented Borotra from creating two records namely winning the title for the eighth time and also the seventh time in succession.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Ireland Beat Scotland By 2 Goals To Nil

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the Association Football International played at Belfast today, Ireland beat Scotland by two goals to one—Reuter.

It Is Realistic to a T!

Very Shortly—Half Bombay is waiting To See It.

Now *Ajanta's* "THE MILL"

A small title but a big picture with a cast of hundreds. Every Congressman should keep a date for "THE MILL"

Inferno of human struggle—Epic of a City—Dynamo of a love-story

Bombay and Bombay Mill history leaps to life in Ajanta's

"THE MILL"

AJANTA CINETONE Ltd., : Parel, : BOMBAY, 12.

Note:—No other man in the World has ever DARED make such an OFFER!

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, The Most Perfectly Developed Man IN INDIA.

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Regain your health and renovate your tissues with vigour and vitality. Insure long life, contentment and happiness through my SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

All that I want is "TEN DAYS FROM TO-NIGHT TO GIVE YOU PROOF THAT I CAN MAKE YOU A NEW MAN!"

Give me 10 days, I will show wonderful results in you. I have helped a million or more people all over the world ranging from 10 to 75 years in age to improve their health, strength and vitality during my 22 years' service. Why not let me help you also? Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise. If you are advanced in age, suffering from Constipation, Indigestion, Nervous-debility, Short-winded, Pimples, Loss of Vitality I ASSURE YOU THAT I CAN MAKE YOU A HEALTHY, STRONG AND POWERFUL MAN IN A SHORT TIME.

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HINDUSTHAN'S ONWARD MARCH

Chairman Reviews Society's Progress

Expense Ratio Scientifically Analysed

Kumar Kartic Churn Mallick, Chairman of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Society, on Friday, the 12th October, 1934, said:—

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The year under review shows an undoubted advance all round, and it is a fitting successor to its precursors. I do not wish to detain you with a detailed narration of our progress, but shall leave the figures to tell their own tale, confining my remarks to a few salient features.

NEW BUSINESS:

1929-30	112,00,000
1930-31	115,80,000
1931-32	142,39,000
1932-33	201,00,000
1933-34	253,00,000

Endowment Bonus Rs. 23 per thousand per annum.

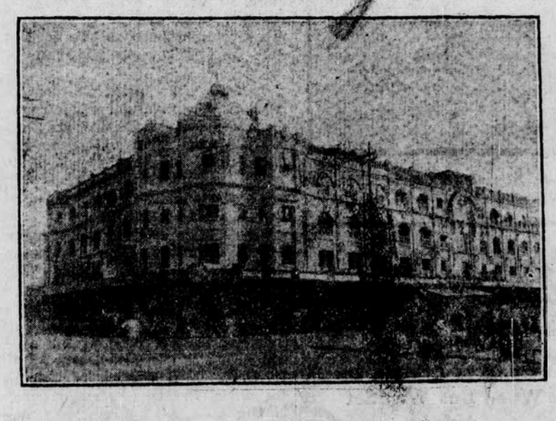
Whole Life Rs. 20 per thousand per annum.

In regard to New Business, there has been a gratifying increase of over 25 per cent. the total new business written during the year being Rs. 2,53,78,850 against a total of Rs. 2,01,09,694 during the preceding year. The result is all the more gratifying, because this increase has been achieved in spite of greater strictness in the selection of lives together with a tighter hand on certain items of expenditure. A comparative study of the new business figures suggests that not only has the Society maintained its position of being second in the volume of new business for the year, coming next to the Indian Life Office which is more than double its age, but it has continued by virtue of its merits to occupy a unique position among its contemporaries. An analysis of the Society's new business figures further indicates that the business has been received from all parts of the country and from all sections of the people, and that the improvement is general—whether considered by branches (geographically) or by sections of the population. This is a testimony not merely to the steady development of our field organization and to its increased efficiency, but also to the growing recognition on the part of the discerning public of the benefits and services which the Society is so well able and ever anxious to render. We have now our branches and organising offices in every important centre in India all of which are operating in full swing. In the initial stages of our organization we had, naturally, to incur a comparatively high percentage of expenses in relation to the business procured at the time, but the subsequent increase of business has markedly brought down the percentage of expenses and there is no doubt that, as the volume of business from each unit grows apace, the expense ratio will gradually be further reduced. In this connection I feel it only just to pay a personal tribute to the Chief Officer of the Society, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, for his unsparing efforts, his constructive imagination and his executive skill in moulding the fortunes of this institution.

MALICIOUS CRITICISM.

In spite of, or perhaps, because of, its steady progress the Society has had to face considerable criticism and adverse propaganda, sometimes verging on the malicious. Our critics have in many cases been ill-informed, and in others, actuated by personal motives. Indian Insurance companies, being late comers into the field, have naturally to face the formidable competition of long-established and well-entrenched foreign insurance companies, and their difficulties are heightened by the malicious and ill-informed criticism and propaganda to which I have referred. It has, unfortunately, been the lot of the Hindusthan Co-operative to be confronted with opposition an unfair criticism at every step, from its very inception in 1907. It is a great thing to be able to say that the Society has not only outlived all such attacks but has been able in spite of them to consolidate its position more and more from year to year. This fact indisputably proves its innate soundness, and the strength and position of the Society to-day puts it beyond the power of its present detractors to do it any real harm. Public opinion has assessed, and we are confident it will continue to assess, the Society at its true worth, thus increasing its strength and usefulness by the very faith reposed in it. The propagandists are in themselves quite insignificant, but what is a matter for extreme regret is that certain insurance companies, not satisfied with engaging in healthy forms of rivalry, are evincing a tendency to encourage if not incite these propagandists against us, in order to secure an advantage for their own concerns. I hope they will very soon realise the folly of such tactics which are bound to react to their own discredit. We certainly do not resent criticism "per se". On the contrary, we consider that proper criticism is one of the best correctives, being in fact, an aid to progress, not a hindrance. But criticism that is not offered in the interests of improvement, but is born of envy, or misguided self-interest is positively harmful to the country at large, more than to the particular institution against which it is directed. Fortunately, in the case of life insurance business, which is a long-term financial engagement, the effect of such self-interested and misleading criticism can be, and is, but temporary, its true nature and worthlessness being revealed before long as I have already observed. And by reason of its own inherent soundness our Hindusthan can well afford to treat it with the contempt it deserves. I think, however, that it will be useful if I take this opportunity to indicate the true tests of soundness applying to all Insurance Companies and to show how the Hindusthan respond to such tests.

In the case of life insurance there is no necessity to be guided by self-styled experts or propagandists, because there are



recognised methods of examination by experts, namely, the Actuaries. Further, in view of the public interests involved, the Government has laid down strict rules for the periodical valuation of the assets and liabilities of a life office. For such valuation a life office has to submit to a qualified Actuary very detailed information about itself. Particulars regarding each individual policy have to be supplied to the Actuary and he has to be satisfied as to the existing value of all the assets. His valuation, therefore, is not a mere general appraisal of the posision of a life office at any particular moment but is a thorough investigation regarding its soundness or otherwise, throughout. And this Actuarial valuation is therefore the test which the Government imposes in regard to the determination of the solvency or otherwise of a life insurance office. I am sure you have not forgotten how thoroughly satisfactory our successive valuation reports have been, and our policy Fund is not only solvent, but the Valuing Actuary, at the last valuation held in the previous year considered the position so satisfactory that he recommended the declaration of an increased rate of bonus amounting to one of the highest ever announced by any Indian Insurance company. Therefore, so far as the policyholder is concerned, he is not in need of any further assurance regarding the safety and profitableness of placing his savings in the hands of the Society. Still in order to indicate the position clearly, I would like to go into further detail on a few relevant points. The three things by which the position and soundness of a life office are judged are its ratio of expenditure, the rate earned on its investments and its mortality experience. With your permission I now proceed briefly to consider the position under each of these three heads.

THE EXPENSE RATIO.

With regard to the expense ratio, it is popularly believed that an appropriate idea of the exneses of procuration and management of a life office is given by the proportion of its total expenses to its total premium income, both new and renewal But to one who has a more intimate knowledge of the matter it must be evident that this over-all expense ratio is an erroneous test indeed it is no test at all. The reason is this.

The first year's premium in regard to a new policy, is almost entirely spent in procuration expenses such as agency commission, advertisement costs, organisation expenses and initial costs like medical fees, policy stamps etc., while the charges for maintenance of the policy during the second and subsequent years form a very small part of the premium income during those years. The over-all expense ratio of a life office depends, among other factors, fundamentally on the proportion between its new business and its total business. It is evident from this that in a growing company with an expanding new business which forms a very considerable part of its total business the over-rall expense ratio must be comparatively high in as much as almost cent per cent of the new business premium has to be spent as above indicated. Accordingly, where the new business is proportionately higher than the old, the all-old expense ratio is bound to be likewise higher, whereas where the proportion of the renewing old business is higher the over-all expense ratio will be comparatively lower. Thus the criterion is not the percentage of the total expense to total premium income, but the percentage of expenditure relating to new and old business to the total income of each group In our case we have practically made it a rule to restrict our expenditure within the limits of 95 per cent. of the new and 15 per cent. of the renewal premiums. Even this 15 per cent. ratio is gradually decreasing and we expect to reduce it to 12½ per cent. by the end of the next quinquennium. This, it is to be noted, is much below the percentage reserved by the Actuary in his valuation for future expenses regarding the existing policies such percentages being 32 in the case of with profit policies and 28 in the case of without profit ones. It must be quite obvious from this that our actual expenditure is far below the limit provided for. The saving thereby resulting contributes to the valuation surplus, thus enabling the declaration of a good bonus. Our increasing rates of bonus at each valuation, is a sufficient proof that we are managing our affairs with much less cost than is provided for in the premium.

INVESTMENT.

I would now like to invite your attention to the principles and practice underlying the investment of life office funds. The canons in this regard established through long experience all over the world may be briefly stated to be, (1) the safety of the capital, (2) the highest rate of interest consistent with the safety of the capital, (3) investment of a sufficient proportion in readily convertible securities, and the (4) investment of the remainder in long term securities yielding a higher rate of interest compared to the convertible securities. Submitted to these canons, the investments and the policy behind them, adopted and adhered to by our Society, are unimpeachable. It should be remembered that life insurance being a long term engagement, there is not the need for any large investment in readily convertible securities as there is in the case of banks. There may be sudden calls on banks, but that is not the case with Life Assurance business, that is why Life Offices are in a position to go in for long-term investments, and I do not see why in spite of the ill-informed criticism directed against their non-convertible character, full advantage hould not be taken of this by our Society provided the general canons of safety are fully satisfied. So far as interest-earning is concerned, it will be readily admitted that mortgages on real property yield a far better return than government paper and other securities of a similar nature.

In other countries also life office funds are largely invested in mortgages, covering real properties, industrial concerns, etc. In some cases, as in Canada, they cover a wider range such as public utilities and industrial concerns even in rural areas. Industrial debentures have not yet been popularised in our country. But not only are we familiar with investments in real property, but we have good reason to believe that real property affords the best scope for investment, and with proper safeguards, ensures the utmost safety of the capital. The Society restricts its operations mainly to the Presidency towns where there is always a good demand for house and land properties. The main principles governing the grant of our mortgage loans are as follows: The property should have a clear, absolute title. It should be valued by an independent and qualified professional expert, not on the basis of its intrinsic value, but the value it is expected to fetch on sale. And on the basis of such estimated value the loan is advanced keeping a safe margin, generally not less than 50 per cent. The margin, therefore, is ample to meet the exigencies of possible deterioration. Further, we insist that the property against which such loans are advanced must have an income sufficient to pay the stipulated interest regularly, or the borrower must have other sources of income sufficient for that purpose as well as to ensure the repayment of the capital within the stipulated period. Protected by means of these restrictions and safeguards, our experience for the last 20 years has been quite satisfactory.

There is another kind of investment, which is closely allied to the mortgage proper, in which the Society has been profitably engaged for several years, with perfect security of capital, coupled with adequate return in interest and profits, while serving a great social need. I refer to the Society's Land Development schemes. Large blocks of land in suburban areas were bought in a low market, and developed by laying out roads so as to divide them into small areas, and then sold on easy terms to intending home-builders, resulting in a clear profit of about 12 lakhs of rupees in about 5 or 6 year's time. In making this sort of investments the Board did not go into any speculative venture, relying solely on the following permanent factors affecting prices. First, there is the margin between wholesale and retail prices, the land being bought in large blocks and sold in small plots. The difference between the prices in a developed area also contributes towards the profits. There is further the difference between deferred and cash price, the Society purchase being for cash, and its sales on the instalment system. On the other hand, such availability of small building sites on easy terms have served to provide homes for quite a large number of middleclass families who could not otherwise have

Investment Policy Fully Justified

ASSETS ETC.

Policies in Force Rs. 8,85,71,040

Life Fund exceeds Rs. 1,50,36,829

Total Assets exceed Rs. 1,73,48,910

Surplus last Valuation exceeds Rs. 18,97,000

possessed them. The Society can justly feel proud of being able to secure this dual advantage, with perfect safety for its capital.

A last word about our long-term investment returns. Gilt-edged securities return about 3½ per cent. in interest, while first class mortgages even in this depressed market yield more than 6 per cent. There has hardly been any fluctuation in our mortgage securities, the margin remaining more than ample, while the fluctuations in gilt-edged securities have some time ago taken the gilt off their edges. There may not be any ultimate loss of capital in gilt-edged securities, but to ensure the full return it has to become an unconvertible long-term loan at a low rate of interest, while the intermediate fluctuations of market value may at a particular period inflict considerable injury to the interests of policyholders, the value for the purposes of valuation, having to be taken at the rate prevailing at the time.

Our experience about the relative superiority of investment in mortgages has also the support of many eminent actuarial experts. I do not wish to take up your time by quoting their opinions at length but you will be interested to learn that such renowned actuaries as Mr. T. E Young, one time President of the Institute of Actuaries, Sir Gerald Ryan, Sir George May, Mr. A. W. Tarn, F.I.A., and Mr. M. Penman, F.I.A.—all of whom are great figures in the world of insurance—have definitely expressed themselves in favour of investment in mortgages on real property in big cities as the most stable and suitable investment for life offices. I may also mention in this connection that in order that decisions about investment may be sound, the Society does not empower any of its offices to accept proposals for investment, decisions being made by the Board only when all the members are unanimously in favour.

What I have said does not mean that we are for putting all our money into mortgages. We have considerable investments in gilt-edged securities. Nor have we any prejudice against any other form of investment which does not offend against our main principle of safety first. It is imagination, judgment and a scrupulous sense of responsbility that must influence authorities the decision of life insurance authorities in the matter of investments, and not any hard and fast rule regarding any class of investment.

MORTALITY.

I have yet to refer to the criticism regarding mortality. In this matter we are in line with all other Indian offices, and also I should say with foreign offices operating in India. We all go by the same type of mortality table, and our experience, on the average is good. The acceptances are on the same rigid tests as obtain elsewhere.

These, then, are the tests of the soundness of a Life Office, and of our Society in particular. Such tests prove beyond doubt the absolute soundness of our Society. Moreover, your Directors, if I may say so, are ever keenly watchful of the interests of the Society, and their united experience of worldly affairs are unreservedly placed at its service. Last but not least, the result has been very satisfactory, as the figures placed before you year by year have shown.

Before I close I would like to say a few words to the members of the Society not only to those who are here to-day, but also to those who have been unable to come. It has already been explained on previous occasions why no dividends to shareholders have so far been declared. Allow me to repeat that it was due to the preferential treatment given to one class of shareholders that it has not been possible to declare any dividends for the ordinary sectons. Moreover, our Society, unlike certain insurance companes, has no provisions for the allocation of a proportion of valuation surplus of the policyholders' fund for the benefit of the shareholders. But as you must know the amount payable as claims arising out of the Society's combined transactions has been steadily diminishing and will, in the natural course, be paid out by 1937. The Directors are meanwhile taking every possible step to ensure that dividends may become payable after that year. I must also express my appreciation of the fact that the shareholders themselves have not been slow to recognise that the "deficit" of the combined fund was not due to any mismanagement, but that its origin is to be found in the original scheme of insurance. It is also known that the fund is a closed one now for many years, and as I have just said its burden will soon be over We fully appreciate and recognise that the Shareholders have waited long and patiently in the interest of the Society, not grudging the personal sacrifice that the non-payment of dividends has entailed to them, in the larger interests of the Society as a whole. Since they have waited so long, I am confident that they will not mind waiting for a few years more. But for the desire of our shareholders at all times to identify themselves with the fortunes of the Society, the rise to its present eminence would never have been possible; and now that we are nearing the last phase of the repercussions of our early struggles, our shareholders may certainly be expected, during the few intervening years, to show the same patience, and self-abnegation for the larger good of all connected with, and interested in, the Society. So far as the Directors are concerned I have the pleasure to give you, on their behalf, the solemn assurance that they are not sparing themselves in looking after the various aspects of the administration of the Society, and are determined to the best of their capacity and power to do equal justice to the several interests, whether of the shareholders or of the policyholders, of which they are the trustees.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office: CALCUTTA,
N. R. SARKAR,
General Manager.

(Estd. 1907).

Bombay Branch: Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. C. MAJUMDAR,
Manager.

India's Leading Life Office

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No Woman can face the Stress of Ordinary Married Life, and Motherhood, not with Happiness at any rate, while her VITALITY is being sipped away by the Wrecking influence of Wasting Diseases, viz: INFLUENZA, FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS, ANAEMIA, LEUCORRHEA (Whites), HEAD & BACK-ACHES or any of those Debilitating & Depressing Weaknesses, the Feminine Community is subject to.

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an efficacious and IDEAL Nutritive Medicine free from irritative and Dangerous Drugs.

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(Woman's Greatest Friend in all Ages). (A Speciality for all Eve's Troubles).

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BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers—the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth-Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth-Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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Pyorrhoea

Surgeon Dentist Dr. P. K. Roy, Calcutta recommends:—"Patients of Pyorrhoea may use your medicine with great advantage and in perfect confidence. Yours is the most effective remedy in existence."

TO CURE PYORRHOEA INFLAMed sensitive, bleeding or receding gums and to fix loose teeth, write details of trouble Radical cure guaranteed. Full dose Rs. 5. Trial size Re 1/12. Uttarpara, Dutta Bros., P. O. Uttarpara, E. I. Ry.

Gandhiji Will Never Retire From Politics

Freedom Of Country, Very Breath Of His Nostrils, Says Sambamurthy

MADRAS, October 20.

"India will fight again for the country's cause and lakhs of daughters and sons of India will lay down their lives in the struggle if British Government failed to recognise our right for complete independence and complete national self-determination as voiced forth by the Indian National Congress."

"I am one of those who never think that Mahatma Gandhi will ever retire or can ever retire from politics. Political freedom of the country is the very breah of his nostrils", observed Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurthi, presiding at the Political Sufferers' Conference.

Continuing he said the council entry programme of the Congress was not intended to divert the attention of the country from political fight but strengthen the hands of the Congress in the future fight. The main fight had been suspended with a view to strengthening the Congress organisation.

Concluding he appealed for public support towards establishing a Political Sufferers' Bureau.

OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE

Before the conference commenced, leaflets were distributed setting out the objects of the Conference. They were to give an opportunity to Political Sufferers to meet together, review the present political situation, consider steps to be taken at the Congress at Bombay for effective representation of political sufferers and establish a Political Sufferers Bureau.—A.P.

Delegates Have Record Of Unique Sacrifice, Says Rajah

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

"Delegates to this Conference are not heroes of words or adepts in snearing away at a time of national upheaval, but men with a record of unique service and sacrifice to their credit." declared Mr. H. D. Rajah welcoming the delegates to the Political Sufferers Conference opened by Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon at Gokhale Hall to-day.

Mr. Rajah emphasised the need for the establishment of a Political Sufferers Bureau the function of which will be to take charge of affairs of political sufferers, stand by them and render them as much help as possible, pecuniary, legal and otherwise.

Concluding he said, being Congressmen they had a right to demand from the Congress full support for their future activities. He suggested that a delegation of the conference should be sent to Bombay to express its views on Congress matters and the position of Political workers.—A.P.

A H. Ansari, artist to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal.

FAMILY OF 5 BURNT ALIVE

...Passengers Locked Inside When Bus Was Set Ablaze

DINAJPUR, Oct. 20.

The whole family of a wealthy 'Goala' consisting the 'Goala' himself, his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law and grandson was burnt to death as a result of the petrol tank of a motor bus, in which they were, having caught fire.

It is stated the petrol tank was leaking for sometime and cigarette ashes accidentally fell on the same with the result that the bus, was instantaneously set ablaze. Some of the passengers of the bus which was locked from outside escaped through the windows but the unfortunate victims stood motionless inside the bus and were burnt alive.

The driver and two others have been arrested.—Unittd Press.

Labour Demonstration At Congress Pandal

Deputation To Ask Rajen Babu To Place Their Programme Before A. I. C. C.

(Congress Special Service

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The proposed demonstration of the various Labour groups in the city during the ensuing Congress Session of the Indian National Congress which will meet in Bombay next week is assuming greater importance as the date of the session is approaching nearer.

So far as the principle underlying it is concerned all the sections are unanimous in holding out the same with a view to impress upon Congress the need to accept a radical programme to bring the masses nearer to the goal of Independence.

There is a section of Labour which supports the Congress, who, like Congress, while welcoming the demonstration resist any attempt to capture the pandal.

So far as the move of the official group is concerned the A. I. T. U. C. have written to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-elect, of the Congress to receive a deputation consisting of Labour leaders.

CAWNPUR RESOLUTION.

The deputation if received will place their political programme as laid down in the resolution of the Cawnpur Session of the A. I. T. U. C. which they say is acceptable to the masses in general. They will ask the president to give an undertaking that their programme will be placed before the A. I. C. C. and the open session, further the deputation will request President-elect to allot a few hours in the open session to discuss their programme and address the open session on these subjects.

It the President-elect concedes their demand of the A. I. T. U. C. and if the Congress accepts their programme the A. I. T. U. C. promise to extend its whole-hearted support to the Congress.

Failing to receive a satisfactory ily answer from the president, the Executive Council of the T U C. which meets on October 24. at Bombay will decide what steps it should take further and in what form the demonstration should be.

It is likely that their demonstration will take place on October, 27. This will have nothing to do with the demonstration proposed by the extreme' section on October 26.

PEACEFUL SATYAGRAHA.

Further, it is understood their demonstration will be peaceful and it is likely that it will take the form of peaceful Satyagraha.

In any event Mr. Hariharnath Sastry President of the All-India Trade Union Congress who is also a member of the A. I. C. C. and who will attend the Congress Session proposes to Press his resolutions in the Subjects Committee meeting and in the open session.—United Press.

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UTTER IGNORANCE OF AFFIDAVIT

Confession Of Witness In Petits Case

Mr. Sukia, at the outset, said that he was again appearing for the first accused at the resumed hearing of the "Bank of India vs. Petits' Case" on Saturday before Mr. I. S. Hall, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Cross-examination and re-examination of Messrs. Mathuradas Vissanji, F. E. Dinshaw, S. A. Mulla, Dwarkadas Jagalkishore and E. K. Khan Saheb was disposed of at the hearing and the witnesses accordingly discharged.

An interesting point in the cross-examination of Mr. S. A. Mulla was that the witness confessed his utter ignorance of an affidavit which was confessed to have been signed and filed in the Court by himself.

With regards the affidavit, witness stated that he signed the affidavit without knowing or reading it!

"A FUNNY SLIP!"

After the re-examination of the witness was over, Mr. Coltman, counsel for Bank of India remarked: "With fairness to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, I am instructed to say, sir, that that was not the clerk whom they wanted to sign the affidavit—and it was only a slip!"

Mr. Sukia: A funny slip, too!

Mr. Coltman: We will get it corrected from Messrs. Colah and Company, sir.

At this, Messrs. J. B. Petit, Sukia and Jungalwalla laughed and were heard to say "Do it, do it."

Magistrate: "We will not discuss it now, for it is a point for argument."

MORE WITNESSES TO BE CALLED

At the end of the hearing of the case Mr. Coltman said that he had been instructed to state before the Court that some four or five more witnesses might be called by them and Mr. J. B. Petit, third accused in the case might also be called as a witness.

Further hearing was fixed on October 24.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Homi Banaji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Sukia and Jungalwalla defended the first and the second accused respectively, and third accused, Mr. J. B. Petit, appeared personally on his own behalf.

AJMER DELEGATES FOR BOMBAY

AJMER, Oct. 20.

Mr. Said Razmi, General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee and member of the A. I C. C. has left for Bhopal 'en route' to Pombay.

Hari Bhau Upadhya, a President of the Provincial Congress Committee is starting to-morrow with the first contingent of delegates. Pundit Arya Dutt, Central India leader and member of the A. I. C. C. is leaving to-night via Ratlam from where he takes his contingent of delegates.—A.P.

SUB-INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Alleged Receiving Illegal Gratification

Miss E. Gilbert was cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, at the resumed hearing by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday of the case in which Sub-Inspector D'Costa of the Vigilance Branch of the City Police stands charged with having received an illegal gratification from an accused person to weaken the prosecution case.

The case is a sequel to the raid carried out in the Massage Institute at Nanabhoy Lane, owned by Miss Gilbert, when she along with another were arrested by the Vigilance Branch of the C. I. D. and subsequently discharged as there was no evidence to place the accused on trial Miss Gilbert made a complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, that Sub-Inspector D'Costa demanded and was paid Rs 300 on the latter giving an undertaing to weaaken the prosecution case against her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho witness admitted that she had been doing business under various names. She maintained that she drew a sum of Rs. 300 from the bank put in an envelop and gave it to the Havildar who was sent along with her by Sub-Inspector D'Costa, to be handed over to the officer.

Mrs. Nuthall, sister of the complainant was then cross-examined.

AT IMPERIAL BANK

The Havildar Atmaram cross-examined denied that the envelop containing the money was given to him at the Impeiral Bank. He said he was given an envelop to be handed over to the accused, when Miss Gilbert returned to the Esplanade Police station, just outside the gate. He did not know what it contained.

The statements made by the witness to Inspector Lyons were put to the witness by the Magistrate, after Mr Godinho pointed out a material contradiction. Witness admitted that he had made those statements to Inspector Lyons. Further hearing was then adjourned.

Mr W. K. Manker prosecuted, Mr. P N Godinho Mr. N T Junglewala and Mr B A Dalal defended the accused.

ACCUSED BURSTS INTO TEARS

Youth Gets 2 Years' Jail For Bigamy

Nadirshah Framji Engineer alias Burjorji Framji Sultan, a young Parsi aged 34 was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions on Saturday.

The jury, after deliberating for one hour, found the accused guilty, by a majority of 7 to 2 on the charge of bigamy brought against him by his second wife Shehra Nadirshah Cama, a young girl of 21.

After the verdict, the accused's counsel, Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, appealed to his lordship for leniency towards the accused. Counsel drew attention to several extenuating circumstances, particularly the fact that the couple might be possibly reconciled in future for the sake of their child.

Mr. O'Gorman, for the prosecution urged for a deterrent sentence.

"IMMORAL OFFENCE"

In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Wadia observed that fortunately such an offence was very rare in the Parsi community. At the same time this was an immoral offence, and his lordship thought the ends of justice would be met by a sentence of two years' R.I.

When the sentence was pronounced, the accused burst into tears. The complainant Shehra who showed signs of nervousness as the result was drawing near was also moved to tears at the thought of his fate.

The case which lasted three days had created a sensation among the Parsis who thronged the court room and the gallery to watch the proceedings, and there was a good attendance of Parsi women.

It is noteworthy that this is the first case of bigamy brought to court since the passing of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act in 1865.

TARIFF BOARD AND SHUTTLE ENQUIRY

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

A Press Communique states:

In connection with its Shuttle enquiry the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Messrs. H. M Patel and Co., Bombay, at 11 a.m on Monday, the 22nd October, 1934, in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.—A.P.

Dabhoi.—The Working Committee of Dabhoi Taluka Prajamandal meets on October 22, to hold a session of the Taluka Prajamandal.—United Press.

Transfer Power To Producing Masses

SOCIALISTS NOT TO HAVE OFFICE IN CONGRESS ORGANIZATION

Congress Should Take Equal Interest In Indian States People, Say Socialists

The Subjects Committee of the Congress Socialists Conference met in the Ready Money Mansions at 1 p.m. on Saturday with Swami Sampurnanand in the Chair.

Three delegates each from fifteen provinces, where there are socialist groups were present. Provinces that were not represented at the Subjects Committee were the Punjab, Frontier, Karnatak, Assam, Sindh and Burma.

Prominent among those present at the Conference were Lala Sankerlal and Mr. Farid Ansar from Delhi, Messrs. Jai Prakash Narian, Lohia, Avanish Banerjee, P. Y. Deshpande, D'Souza, Rohit Mehta, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Messrs. Masani, Battiwala, Purshottam Tricumdas, Merchant and Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

At the outset the resolution on the Congress goal of Complete Independence as moved by the Bombay delegates was taken up for discussion. The resolution stated that the goal of Complete Independence must mean the establishment of an Independent State in which power is transferred to the producing masses and that such an objective involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism.

Various amendments defining independence as an establishment of Socialist State were nagatived at the original resolution was passed after a lot of discussion.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT.

The second resolution was in the form of an alternative to the Fundamental Rights Resolutions as passed by the Karachi Congress.

An important amendment to the resolution which was accepted by a majority was a proviso that the Princes, landlords and other classes of "exploiters" should be eliminated without any compensation.

Another important resolution that was moved and was practically unanimously accepted by the house, was the one declaring the attitude of Indians towards War in view of the international situation. The Committee declared its opposition to the participation of India in any war in which the British Government may be involved.

The fourth resolution pertaining to the abolition of the Indian States was also passed. The resolution stated that the interests of the people of the Indian States' are as much a concern of the Indian National Congress as those of the people in British India and that the abolition of the rule of Indian Princes can alone assure Complete Independence for the whole of India.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

The question whether the Socialists should hold any offices in the Congress Organisations, where they are not in a majority was fully discussed and the Subjects Committee decided that no offices should be accepted.

In this connection it might be stated that the Benares meeting of the Socialist Party had passed a mandatory resolution against the acceptance of offices by the Socialists.

The above resolution provoked much discussion. A section of the members mainly from rural provnces held that the coinditions in different provinces had to be taken into consideration before a resolution of this sort was passed. They suggested that the question should be left over to the Provincial groups to decide.

The Subjects Committee rose at 8-30 p.m. and will be meeting again at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM BENGAL

CALCUTTA Oct. 20.

The following persons were declared members of the A.I.C.C. from Bengal for the ensuing Bombay Congress session only as per award of Mr. Aney.—

Mrs. Hemaprava Majumdar, Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly, Mrs. Sunitibala Das Gupta, Mahomed Abdullah Elbaki, Mr. Abdus Sattar, Mr. Aftabuddin Choudhuri, Mr. Aftab Ali, Mr. Asadullah Shiraji, Mr. Ashrafuddin Choudhuri, Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed, Mr. K. Naruddin, Mr. Mahomed Mahasan Ali, Mr. Manirujjaman, Mr. Moajjim Hossein Choudhury, Molla Jan Mahomed, Mahomed Yasin, Mahomed Quasin, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Syed Jalaluddin Hasemi, Syed Majid Bux, Mr. Tayebbhai Zariff, Messrs. Amerendra Chatterjee, Basanta Majumdar Ganendra Chandra Bhattacherjee, Gopikabilash Sen, Haran Ghose Choudhury, Hemanta Bose Indranarain Sen-Gupta, Jatindra Mohan Das Gupta, J. C. Gupta, Akhil Dutt, Dr. B. C. Roy, Messrs. Kiranshankar Roy Kamal Krishna Roy, Kshitish Chandra Das-Gupta, Makhanlal Sen, Mahendra Chandra Sen, Nripendra Chandra Banerjee, Purushottam Rai, Ramsundar Singh, Rajkumar Chakravarty, Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Surendramohan Moitra, and T. C. Goswami.—United Press.

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FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

District Contribution To Co-operative Movement In Presidency

(BY A CO-OPERATOR.)

The Exhibition of Fine Arts and Crafts organized by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal which was opened by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta on Friday represents a distinct contribution to the co-operative movement in the Bombay Presidency.

The Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal is itself a pioneer effort in the cause of co-operation on the part of women in India and this Exhibition at the Town Hall is an indication of the fact that not only is the institution, which has organized it, alive but that it is giving a most welcome lead to co-operators and stealing a march over institutions run by men. The co-operative movement in the Bombay Presidency has made itself notable for the devoted and selfless services of numerous unpaid humble workers, but among its achievements there has hitherto been lacking that something which could strike the imagination and carry an inspiring message.

To Remedy Defect.

This may be due to the peculiar lines on which the movement has developed, credit and banking occupying the field to the exclusion of almost everything else. That defect is now sought to be remedied by the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal in a very appropriate manner. Itself a consumers' co-operative society, it does not confine its attention merely to the sale of goods to customers. It has set about, like the consumers' stores of England, to encourage the production of useful artistic goods such as are required by its members and to serve as an agency for the sale of the articles turned out by women's institutions such as the Ratan Tata Industrial Home for Women, the Bhagini Samaj and the Seva Sadan.

The organizers of the Exhibition, the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, have initiated a most praiseworthy effort by bringing together these articles for display at the Town Hall and by stimulating among women interest in art by holding a special exhibition of women's work.

Indicates Clear Line.

Following as this attempt does in the wake of a simtiar exhibition held in connection with the last session of the National Council of Women in India, it provides a clear indication of the lines on which fine arts and handicrafts need to be encouraged and developed so as to bring out the latent artistic capacities among women. It also serves as a reminder of the duty the public owe to the poor and helpless women who through the agency of bodies like the women's institutions referred to above will be in a position to maintain themselves and add to their family earnings by the pursuit of handicrafts and fine arts if the products turned out by them secure a ready sale on their own merits.

By providing a link between the consumer and the producer and giving scope for the development of the inherent artistic instincts of women the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal is rendering a valuable service to the community for which the co-operative world, especially, cannot be too grateful to them.

ROYAL GUESTS FOR WEDDING ON NOV: 29

King And Queen Of Denmark Will Stay At Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Among the Royal guests who will be present at the wedding of Prince George and Princess Marina on November 29th are the King and Queen of Denmark and the King and Queen of Norway. Their Majesties are expected to arrive in London on November 26th, and will stay at Buckingham Palace as guests of King George and Queen Mary.

Princess Marina and her parents will also stay at the palace. It is understood that a second marriage ceremony in accordance with the rites of the Greek Church will take place at the Buckingham Palace chapel following the ceremony in the Abbey.

Only the relatives of the bride and the bridegroom [illegible] suites and necessary officials will be present at the second ceremony.—B. O. W.

DEATH OF GERMAN PEACE DELEGATE

BERLIN, Oct. 19.

The death has occurred of Herr G[illegible]d von Mutius, the Chairman of the German Peace Delegation to Paris in 1920.—Reuter.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN PETLAD TALUQ

People Instructed To Take Preventive Measures

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 18.

The Dasara celebrations were observed here with due pomp. Persons of adjoining villages had come in large numbers to see the stately procession.

The activities of Baroda State Prajamandal are widened in the nature and scope of services Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee is to tour Mehsana district in the coming winter and Dr. Sumant Mehta is making elaborate preparations for the same.

RETIRING JUDGES.

Judges of High Court Messrs. Satghare and Molibhai are retiring. Both had long and successful careeres. Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar of the Baroda Bar is appointed as a High Court Judge.

Plague being prevalent in Petlad Taluka, a notification is issued instructing people to take protective and preventive measures against this epidemic.

RECOGNITION OF AYURVEDA.

The Government of Baroda has approved that Licentiates of Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya of Patan will be allowed to issue sick certificates which will be recognised and approved in offices and courts of the state like other certificates.

As a sequel to the ban imposed by the Government of Baroda on the meeting of Jagirdars called by one Mr. Shastri it is understood a few of them met at the Baroda Residency and have submitted a memorial to the Government of India representing their grievances.

With a view to amend and consolidate the various changes in the provision of the Rules regulating the issue of licences to tea and coffee houses, hotels, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, etc., etc. within Baroda Municipal limits, the Commissioner has published details asking suggestions from the public.

The main motive of the Corporation is to ensure rigid observance of principles of sanitation and hygiene to safeguard the health of the residents the rate varies from Rs. six to 24 as an annual fee according to the nature of the shop. The rules provide assurance from licentiates that they will follow all prescribed rules. Failure to observe these rules will result in fine varying from five to 25 and a daily fine of Rs. five for contnuous breach.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED IN BOMBAY

Thunder & Rain Expected In South West Of Peninsula

POONA, Oct. 20.

The North-East monsoon is setting in south of the Bay of Bengal. A fresh western disturbance which is affecting the extreme north has caused a few light showers in the Murree Hills and Kashmir. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and Orissa and at a few stations in south-east Madras, Bombay Deccan, Assam and Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Myitkyina half inch, Balasore one, Gauhati half, Palamcootah two, Cooncor one, Poona and Cuddalore half.

FORECAST.

Thunder and rain will extend and increase in the south and west of the Peninsula, and occur locally in Tenasserim.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,050 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 2 hours 32 minutes on Saturday October 20.—A. P.

Delhi Nominations To Be Filed On 31st Oct.

NEW DELHI, October 19.

A notification issued by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, states that according to the Legislative Assembly electoral rules the Chief Commissioner has fixed 31st October as the date for nomination of candidates for the Delhi seat in the Assembly, 3rd November for the scrutiny of nominations and 13th and 14th November for polling if necessary. Mr. Beckett, Sessions Judge, has been appointed Returning Officer.—A.P.

NO BOXING FOR JESS WILLARD'S SON

CAMDEN N. J., (By Mail).

Jess Willard, Pottawatomie giant, whom J[illegible] Dempsey stripped of his heavyweight crown one exciting day in Toledo many years ago, hasn't the slightest desire that Jess the Younger follow in his father's foot-steps.

Willard believes that boxing is slipping because fighters refuse to take depression purses until another such promoter as Tex Richard turns up. Furthermore big Jess doesn't believe the game is worth the candle.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta (centre) opened the Women's Swadeshi Exhibition at the Town Hall on Friday evening.

INDIAN REFORMS LOOM LARGE

Programme Before Parliament

RUGBY, Oct. 18

The programme of work before Parliament, which reassembles at the end of the present month after the summer recess, will be dominated by the question of Indian constitutional reforms and Government's Bill to give effect to their proposals will overshadow in importance all other legislation that will come before the new session to be opened by the King in State about November 20.

It is anticipated that a little over a fortnight will suffice to wind up the outstanding legislative work of the present session and it wil probably end on November 16, but the procedure to be adopted in regard to the publication of the report of the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on Indian constitutional reforms will come before the House of Commons when this session is resumed on October 30.

The Committee's main task is now completed, but there still remains an immense amount of detailed work to be done in connection with the preparation of reports and records for printing and publication.

REPORT NEXT MONTH

There is, however, every prospect that the report will be published next month. The desirability of making the report available simultaneously in India and in Britain has been recognised, but Parliamentary approval for such a course is necessary. Accordingly, when Parliament reassembles a resolution to this effect will be submitted on behalf of Government. If such sanction is granted, the time required to carry out the wishes of Parliament indicates that the publication of the report may be expected towards the end of November and the report will probably be debated soon after in both the Houses of Parliament. The presentation of the Bill to give effect to Government's proposal will follow.—B. O. W.

FIRST VISIT AFTER GREAT WAR

German Man-of-War In Scottish Waters

RUGBY, Oct 18.

The German cruiser Deutschland steamed up the Firth of Forth, to-day and was received with a salute of guns from the Edinburgh Castle.

The vessel, which is paying first visit of a German man-of-awar to the Scottish waters since the War will remain in the Firth of Forth until Monday.—B.O.W.

FIRE IN ITALIAN SHIP

RUGBY, Oct 18.

For past three days, the Italian s.s. Leopardi has been steaming at top speed for London with fire smouldering in one of her holds.

Fire was discovered when the vessel was approoching the Bay of Biscay; and her master Captain Sperber ordered the hold to be battered down and steam to be pumped into it to obviate the risk of the outbreak of bursting into flame.

Signor Sperber wirelessed to London asking that a fire brigade should be in attendance when the ship was berthed at Bermondsey early this morning. Firemen immediately boarded the vessel and were engaged for nearly four hours before the outbreak was brought finally under control.—B. O. W

ANGLO-JAPAN NAVAL TALKS

First Meeting Fixed For October 23

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese delegate now in London for the Naval conversations, is expected to spend the week-end as the guest of the Prime Minister Mr MacDonald at Chequers the Premier's, official country residence. The first meeting between the British and Japanese delegations is provisionally fixed for Tuesday, when Mr Mac Donald will preside, and will have as his colleagues Sir John Simon and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell. This and subsequent meetings will be held at No. 10, Downing Street.

It is expected that the first meeting between the United States and the Japanese delegations will also take place next week.—B.O.W.

PEACE RESTORED IN NAZI CHURCH

Order For Dismissal Of Four Ministers Withdrawn

BERLIN, October 19.

Peace has been restored at the headquarters of the Church administration following the intervention of the Reichsbishop's envoy, who ordered the disputing Ministers to come to terms on the ground that a crisis at this momennt would damage the prestige of the whole movement.

Dr. Jaeger has withdrawn his dismissal of four Church Ministers and the latter have withdrawn their request for Dr. Jaeger's resignation.

But Jaeger's troubles have not ended. His former wife is distributing leaflets widely making allegations against his personality and character. These allegations were given an official refutation by the Governor of Wurtemberg, stating that Jaeger had divorced his wife because of mental disturbance on her part.

The Governor has ordered the arrest of those responsible for the issue of the pamphlets.—Reuter.

NORMAN DAVIS SEES SIMON

RUGBY, Oct 18.

Mr. Norman Davis who with Admiral Stanley, arrived in England on Tuesday as the principal United States delegate in the resumed bilateral conversations preliminary to next year's Naval Conference paid a courtesy call this afternoon on Sir John Simon.

Similar courtesy call was made yesterday by Admiral Yamamoto, who has also arrived in London as Japanese representative in these conversations.

It is not expected that any official conversation will be opened until next week.—B.O.W.

5 Years Jail For Possessing Revolver

KRISHNANAGAR, Oct. 20

Amritendu Mukherjee from whose possession a resolver was recovered pleaded guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

A notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, the town and port of Cochin and the town and port of Calicut are declared to be infected with plague.

HARDIKAR STARTS FOR BOMBAY

Exhorts Hubli Voters To Support Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, October 20.

The Hubli Taluka Congress Committee launched the Election Campaign yesterday

Dr Hardiker Mr Gururao and Mr. Valvekar addressed a meeting here.

The date, though he did not favour Council Entry appealed to the voters to cast their votes in favour of the Congress candidate. He said that organised effort and disciplined action would be ensure success. He exhorted the public whole-heartedly to help the Congress workers in their electioneering campaign.

Dr. Hardiker left for Bombay yesterday night.

ITALY TO BUILD 2 MODERN CRUISERS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, October 19.

The keels of two 35,000-ton battleships, which were sanctioned last June, will be laid down on October 28, one at Trieste and the other at Sestri, near Genoa.

They are the largest ships that Italy is able to build under the terms of the Washington Treaty, and will be the largest in the world apart from the British destroyer H.M.S. "Hood," of 42,000-tons.

They will cost £16,500,000 and will take over two years to build Italy has only four battleships. They are all pre-war, but are being modernised.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT DHULIA

Dr. Burns Makes Inspection Tour

Dr. Burns, Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona, vited Dhulia Agricultural School yesterday and was received by Mr. Surve the Headmaster of the School.

The Director was then taken to the class room wherein he met the members of the Local Agricultural School Committee to whom he was introduced, by Mr. Ransing the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Ransing, then, read a short note of the working of the school which is the one of its kind in marathi knowing districts.

Dr. Burns and Mrs. Burns were then entertained at a tea party by the Committee. Lathi drill was then hown and the Director then proceeded to East-Khandesh on inspection tour.

LIBERAL FEDERATION SESSION

POONA, Oct. 19.

A correspondent from Poona wires:—

At a fairly well-attended meeting of Liberals, held last evening in Gokhale Hall, with Rao Bahadur Chinamulgund in the chair, a strong and influential Reception Committee was formed for making arrangements in connection with the sixteenth session of the National Liberal Federation invited to meet at Poona during the Christmas week.

The fee for membership of the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 10 and Messrs. Ambekar and Gokhale have been appointed provisional secretaries.

BAN OF MUSIC AT NIGHT

Akola Muslims Object To Decision Of Municipality

NAGPUR, Oct. 18.

The decision of the Akola Municipality placing a ban on loud music after ten in the night within the precincts of the town seems to have evoked opposition from the Moslem community In the event of the municipal resolution being given effect to the residents would enjoy the benefit of silent nights undisturbed by any noise. The Moslems, however feel that this ban would stand in the way of their celebration of social functions as marriages and other ceremonies at night

At a public meeting held this week they recorded unemphatic protest against the municipal decision, and requested the authorities to set it aside as the proposed ban would affect the Moharrum and other public celebrations.—A. P.

SPLIT AMONG DELHI SOCIALISTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

There seems to be a split amongst Delhi Socialists.

While an emergent meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Socialist Party elected Mr. P. H. Ansari to the Draft Committee, Professor Indra and Mr. N. D. Shankerlal to the Subjects Committee and Messrs. J. K. Khanna, Chiranjilal Paliwal, K. S. Shivam, Chandebibi and Mukandlal as delegates to the Socialists Conference to be held in Bombay, another group of Socialists have telegraphed to Messrs. Narendradeva, R. S. Masani and F. H. Ansari. "To-day's emergent meeting was held with no quorum. Election of Indra and Shivam is unconstitutional."—A.P.

Delhi Muslims Asked Not To Participate In Elections

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Delhi Muslim Association under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Abdulla, after prolonged discussion it was resolved that, whereas the Congress had failed to nominate a true Muslim representative as its candidate from Delhi who could have really strengthened the cause of Joint Electorate and whereas Mr. Asaf Ali did not care to accord his approval to the Communal Award and minimum Muslim demands as accepted by the All-India Muslim League, the Muslim Conference, Muslim Unity Board and Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind, the meeting urged Delhi Muslims not to vote for Mr. Asaf Ali and also to refrain from participation in the coming election.

It was further resolved that the election of Mr. Asaf Ali or any other Muslim Congress candidate was detrimental to the best interests of the community.—A.P.

Regulations come into force on Friday requiring English pedal cycles at night to carry at the rear in addition to the reflector, a white surface equivale..t to 12 square inches.

SHOCKING IF TRUE

Sensational Story Of A Maulvi And Alleged Double Murder

LAHORE, October 19.

How the romantic adventure of a Maulvi culminated in a double murder is revealed by a report just received from a village in Montgomery District. It is stated that two Muslim girls, both sisters, of village Bandi Nathu Amin in Montgomery District had for some years past been learning Holy Quoran from a village Moulvi.

AN ALARM.

A few days ago the Maulvi was seen raising a hue and cry on the river bank shouting that both his pupils had been drowned in the river. The villagers rushed up, but although expert divers and others made a thorough search no clue to the girls was found. The search was eventually given up, it being supposed that the girls were either carried far away along the current or devouvered by the crocodiles. Even the last rites were performed by the parents.

IN PENITENT MOOD.

The next day the Maulvi left the village and did not return. A few days later the girls' parents received information that the Maulvi was seen in an adjoining village with one of the missing girls. The parents with their son went to the village indicated and met the Moulvi who appeared penitent and promised to restore the girls.

SHOCKING, IF TRUE.

The man left his wife and son with the Moulvi and returned to the village instructing them to bring the girls with them. During the man's absence the Moulvi is alleged to have brutally murdered the wife and son (the mother and brother respectively of the missing girls). The police have arrested the Moulvi.—A.P.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

HOW RUSSIA CARRIES ON FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign Trade in the U. S. S. R.: By J. D. Yanson (The New Soviet Library VIII.)

"The new Soviet Library" consists of a series of monographs, prepared by experienced officials of the Soviet Government, each containing objective studies of the Soviet regime in practice. A few of the titles given below will enlighten the reader, by their very names, as the nature of the subjects treated:—

Supply and Trade in the U. S. S. R.
Health Protection in the U. S. S. R.
Industrial Revolution in U. S. S. R.
Collectivised Agriculture.
Labour.
Communications.
Finance.
Science and Education.

These titles are not given here in the serial order in which they have been published or prepared by the Soviet authorities, but as 'ad hoc' illustrations to indicate the nature and scope of the work done in these handbooks. And as each is written by an experienced official conversant with the daily administration of the Department analysed or the subject treated, there is every guarantee that the work details a dispassionate, objective, up-to-date account of the activities of the Soviet State in each given department.

The present volume is written by a man, who besides having served the usual apprenticeship of all revolutionary leaders in prison or exile under the Tsarist regime, has held various offices under the present rule, and has had first hand acquaintance with the conditions of Russian trade in the principal foreign countries. He was Russian Trade representative in Japan in 1926-27, Chairman of "Arcos" in London in [illegible] has negotiated reopening of trade relations of Russia in Italy, England and Germany; and is now Director of the Foreign Trade Research Institute, Moscow. From such a hand, one might expect a special pleader, a propagandist work; but the present volume can scarcely be reproached with that taint,—certainly, it suffers from it no more than the pre-war Consular reports, or the present-day Trade Commissioners' reports, in every leading commercial country of the world.

The volume explains, in chapter I, the place of foreign trade in the Soviet economic system that chapter is accordingly the most interesting not only to the ordinary student of economics, but also to one dealing with the practical side of foreign trade. Foreign trade in Soviet Russia is a State monopoly, which is rigidly guarded and maintained despite all the vicissitudes of Soviet history. They firmly believe that "the monopoly of foreign trade is a means of protecting Soviet economy from undesired economic interference by surrounding countries."" Notwithstanding all accusations against modern Russia, on account of its trade being "dumping", or its products being the result of "forced labour", the Soviet authorities have held grimly on to their pre-determined policy of reconstructing fundamentally the national economy of the vast region comprised in the U. S. S. R. If, submitting to these baseless charges, Russia were to abandon her State monopoly of foreign trade, she would not only not be able to industrialise the country, at the speed and in the direction she desires, but all her programme of planned reconstruction would be frustrated, and imports and exports would follow the line of the traders' profit, rather than the community's need.

Searching as the analysis in this chapter otherwise is, the writer has however omitted to draw attention to a difference in theoretical outlook between the trade policy of a community organised as Russia, and that of commercialised nations. Foreign trade does not arise merely as the result of differences in comparative costs as, for its own reasons the English school of economists have long taught the world. The real origin of trade, which is to be mutually beneficial to the trading communities, must be found in a veritable surplus, or some peculiar speciality, of one region exchanged with another for another speciality or surplus of the latter. This allows ample ground to hope, as the writer of this thesis holds, that foreign trade need never be dispensed with, even though each country be organised and reconstructed to the limit of its capacity. Russia may as is claimed in this volume,—or may not as is feared by her critics, offer unlimited field for foreign imports into her markets, of one sort or another. The figures given below of the volume and character of that trade would suffice to show that, even though the character of the trade has undergone radical changes, the volume remains the same, if not larger; that Russia, despite her having discredited the cash nexus and destroyed money economy internally, nevertheless has paid her debts and obligations even more regularly than the professedly capitalist countries, like Germany or Britain. Russia may not be driving towards an ideal of absolute self-sufficiency; but she is certainly re-organising herself to acquire a greater inherent strength so as to be able to drive better bargains, obtain more favourable credit, or other terms than she has done hitherto.

She is no longer a dependent country who must import her machinery and equipment on any terms. She has now developed her own resources enough to dictate her own terms.

The working of foreign trade, within a planned system of national economy, is too interesting and useful to be summarised sketchily. Every student should read it for himself in this chapter, to realise how such vast quantities and values can be managed within a prescribed orbit from month to month and from year to year.

The next chapter deals with the structure of the Soviet foreign trade. The contrast it presents, not only between the Soviet and the Tsarist foreign trade of Russia, but, by implication, with the foreign trade of capitalist countries, is illuminating even beyond the words of the text. The best figures for the Tsarist trade are for the average of the period 1909-13, wherein exports totalled 1501 million roubles, and Imports 1140 million roubles, leaving a credit balance of some 360 million roubles in favour of Russia. These figures indicate a strange parallel to India's foreign trade. The figures for exports and imports in the Five Years of the Planned Economy are given as follows (in million roubles, (1929 to 1932, both inclusive).

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Exports	923.7	1036.4	811.2	562.9
Imports	880.6	1058.3	1105.8	698.7

The decline these figures show is due to restrictions imposed by other nations to maintain their tottering capitalism. Imports have in the planned period become more important than exports, because the former are needed to build up the country, while the latter are a measure of a surplus the country is trying to achieve. The adverse balance of trade is immaterial, as it is for a little while only, and measures in no way unreal value obtained by Russia. In pre-war days, two-thirds of the exports were products of agriculture, animal husbandry or hunting and fishing while less than a third were products of light industry. Imports, on the other hand, were in those days, about a fifth machinery and equipment, another fifth raw materials for light industry, and three-fifths manufactured goods. Between 1929-32, agricultural, animal and fishing products exports aggregated 39.4 per cent. while industrial exports amounted to 60.6 per cent. On the imports side, there is an increase in the imports of machinery and equipment in sharp contrast with imports of finished goods ready for consumption. Altogether the entire character of the Russian Foreign Trade has been revolutionised.

The next two chapters deal with Soviet trade relations with the leading countries from the beginning of the Revolution to date. They make interesting reading as an appendix, or a foot-note to the commercial history presented by capitalist countries, especially during the present depression. The laws and organisation of Soviet Trade, a chapter relating to chartering of ships for the carriage of Russian trade, have their own interest for the technique of the administration; while the summary of conclusions at the end now helps to crystallize the main argument in the reader's mind

K. T. S.

The second volume of the Life of Lord Carson, planned by Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, and now carried out by Mr. Ian Colvin will be published by Messrs. Gollancz in October. It brings the story up to the outbreak of war, and tells the whole of the Ulster story. The first volume appeared two years ago.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

Students and Lecturers of the Social Workers' Training Class (1934), organised by the Social Service League, Bombay.

COLLEGE GIRLS & THEIR CRITICS

COLLEGE-KANYA (Marathi) by S. Kashinath, published by G. P. Joshi, 39, Zaoba's Wadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

This is a short social play in two acts. The author's object in writing this piece of drama is evident from the title of the book itself. Mr. S. Kashinath, the author, makes an attempt to offer criticism on the various fashions which are at present prevalent among college girls. He also seeks to impress upon the public that the present-day fashions bring ruin upon the college girls.

To some extent the author's views are, no doubt, justifiable, but mainly the narrow-mindedness of Indian society in general and the Hindu society in particular is responsible for the present state of affairs. Attempts should be made to get rid of this defect. At present, if a college student forms a simple and pure friendship with a college or a school girl, society or even his close friends busy themselves in spreading all sorts of stories about them. Why should society be so narrow-minded as to think that friendship between members of the opposite sexes means only a love affair? Has friendship only one form and that merely sexual love and nothing else? To be smart and up-to-date in dress as well as in other habits is not at all a crime.

The title of the play is inviting. The book is written in simple language. If staged, it will provide good entertainment to the theatre-going public.

YOGA ASANAS

YOGA ASANAS (Illustrated) by Sri Swami Shivananda Saraswati. Published by P. K. Vinayagam, Editor, "My Magazine of India," Madras. Price Re. 1-8.

In this work of about 250 pages the author has attempted to deal with te rationale of the Hatha Yogic system of "Asanas" or poses of the body as well as to describe the technique of each of the 84 "Asanas" known to Hatha Yoga. It must be stated that the treatment of the subject is far from being strictly "scientific" in the sense in which writers of the type of Swami Kuvalayananda of Kaivalyadhama, Lonavala or Sri Yogendra of the Yoga Institute of Bulsar, have essayed to deal with the the subject. The present work is professedly written for the "man-in-the street"—rather a risky step, seeing that it has always been insisted upon in all the authoritative ancient treatises on Hatha Yoga that the system of physical and psychic culture described therein ca only be mastered with safety under the direct personal supervison of the teacher. But this is an age of "short-cuts" to learning and both aspirants to knowledge and the teachers of the same are insisting on demanding and supplying "made-easies" of scientific and "occult" knowledge, however difficult of acquisition such knowledge might be. The result is, the flooding of the market with so-called "popular" treatises on the subject.

In the present work Swami Shivananda has briefly described, with the aid of illustrations, the technique of the 84 "Asanas" or poses of the body which are mentioned in the ancient works on Hatha Yoga as exercises the daily practice of which contributes to the bodily as well as mental health of persons. Hints on the control and regulation of the breath, the preservation of daily health and so on are included in the book.

Shriyut Kalu Umaji Mane, a Harijan leader, has been recently elected as a member of the Karachi Municipal Council.

BOOK NOTES

"Men Without Art," by Wyndham Lewis, is published by Cassell. The author asked himself where we are going in our literature and what are the merits of those highly esteemed figures that are endeavouring to carry its development a step farther.

A limited edition of twenty-two new poems by Siegfried Sassoon, entitled "Vigils," will shortly be issued. The text has been printed throughout from copper-plates engraved by Charles Sigrits in a script based upon the author's own hand; the title-page is engraved by Stephen Gooden.

"Thinking is not one of the natural activities of man, it is a product of disease like a high temperature in illness," writes Bertrand Russell in his new book, "Freedom and Organisation," which comes from Allen and Unwin. This is an historical study of the main causes of political change during the hundred years from 1814 to 1914.

Professor Benedetto Croce's "History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century" comes from Allen and Unwin. This is history, written by a philosopher, which takes into consideration those underlying ideas and faiths that move men's lives. Croce sees the European mentality developing gradually from a condition of strife to communal activity until, through both national and regional organisaion, the more perfect form of a European Union can be reached.

Routledge publish the "Story of Gardening," by Richardson Wright. The book describes gardens as they flourished in various eras under different nationalities —Chinese and Japanese gardens; the formal gardens of Persia and India, with their water pools; early Greek and Roman gardens, with their statuary; Italy, with monastic and villa gardens; French, Dutch, and Spanish. Various types of English gardens, Saxon, Roman, monastic, manor, and naturalistic, are considered in detail.

"Fascism at Work," by Dr. William Erwin, with an introduction by Francesco Nitti, formerly Prime Minister of Italy, is to come from Martin Hopkinson in October. This is a fully documented account of the rise and history of Fascism by one who prepared himself for the task of writing it not only by a very thorough study of printed sources but also by repeated visits to Italy.

THREE NOVELS

CONCERTO: By Phyllis Austin: 100 Nicholson and Watson (7sh. 6d.)

FURTHER EVIDENCE: By A Pan Brock Mr. Nicholson and Watson (7sh. 6d.).

"Concerto" as the title suggests is a novel with a musical background and deals with three utterly charming and inconventional people and Leppy the Peprechann who plays havoc with their minor belongings.

Sheila Brady, the heroine is at the age of four a musical prodigy and does not like other youthful prodigies peter out at an early age. She has a passion for the music of Mozart which unconsciously influences the composition of her "Concerto" and when through the good offices of Tito Contelli, a friend of Mozart a public performance of her work is arranged and the musical world taken by storm Sheila White one of the highest of high-brow critics mercilessly criticises the composition. Contelli who has in his possession an unpublished symphony by Mozart arranges another concert for Sheila at which unknown to anyone she plays this "Symphony" as her own. Siegfried White prone like most high-brows to a devastating fallibility falls into the trap. He denounces the work as "badly imitated Mozart" and finds himself as Mirandi so graphically puts it "in the soup". The romantic vein is supplied by Jess Rayburn who like the Bradys is charmingly eccentric, has what Mrs Boomb, the housekeeper calls "a touch of the whimsies", drinks for oblivion, sings Hebridean Songs, organises a concert for Fallen Women at which the Fallen ones present themselves in all their glory and ends up by marrying the heroine and going "on the water-wagon". A rector who is exactly like a stage parson complete with stutter, spectacles bumptiousness and Christianity of the Pecksniffiem order figures prominently in the dramatic personae and lends an additional touch of humour to a thoroughly wholesome and readable book.

Mr. Alan Brock unlike Miss Phyllis Austin evidently believes in highbrows in this case the highbrows of Scotland Yard to the detriment of ingenuous members of a lesser police force. Inspector Towers of the Midhampton police is called upon to investigate the case of a young woman whose body is found sewn up in a sack dry the side of a river. He traces the murder to Robert Savage an irresponsible thoughtless but charming young man who engages all our sympathy and discovers that they have been living together as man and wife for a couple of weeks after the baby is born despite the fact that he has a wife and children living in a neighbouring town. He is convicted sentenced to be hanged and let off a day previous to the execution by a dramatic confession on the part of Robert's elder brother the highly respected, successful and puritanical owner of Savage's stores where Robert is employed. The story is gripping from beginning to end and Mr Brock has a delightfully humourous style and method of treatment which makes the book very unlike the usual detective yarn.

H. C. V.

There is an ingenious idea in "The Fairies Return, or New Tales for Old," announced for autumn publication by Messrs. Peter Davies. The fifteen stories in it are well known in title—such things as Jack the Giant Killer, Little Snow-White, Aladdin, Sindbad the Sailor, Puss in Boots, Cinderella and surprising in authorship. For Mr. A. E Coppard is the author of Jack the Giant Killer, Lord Dunsany of Snow-White, Mr. Eric Linklater of Sindbad and so on.

Supremacy Of Hafiz

A Word To Western Students By Aga Khan

Sir Denison Ross, Director of the London School of Oriental Studies, left London for Teheran last month to represent British Islamic scholarship in the earlier celebrations of the millennium of the birth of the great Persian poet Firdausi, which began in the first week of October. The British celebrations will extend over four days at the end of October.

The following are extracts from an article by H. H. the Aga Khan contributed to "The Times:"—

The arrangements now being made to celebrate in Europe the millennium of the birth of Firdausi, author of the immortal "Shahnama," are to be heartily welcomed. One of the world's greatest cultural losses is due to inadequate knowledge in the West of many of the best treasures of Eastern literature and philosophy

The masterpieces of Eastern art have had an advantage over those of poetry, literature, and philosophy. The East has begun to know the literature and thought of the West, but the West has not returned the compliment. Recent correspondence in "The Times" on the subject of Persian poetry shows that at least some interest is being taken in that vast and almost limitless treasure.

Of the poets of Persia Omar Khayyam is best known here, and yet to no Persian can he ever be more than a moderate poet. The reason for his lacking higher consideration among his own countrymen is simple; his poetry gives only one aspect of human experience and emotion. The feelings so beautifully expressed by him (and admirably translated by Edward FitzGerald) can never be more than the passing sentiments of a hopeless waster Most men have such passing moods. But Persians expect from a great poet a far wider and fuller, a universal series of inspirations.

THE SUPREME POET.

We have a striking contrast when we turn to the greatest of Persian poets, the supreme example of the genius of Moslem Persia, the immortal Hafiz. We go from one extreme to the other. Provided one knows the Persian language and the implications of its words, whatever a human being's mood, emotions, and thoughts may be, he can turn to Hafiz for the highest pleasure and inspiration. Take the riddle of the universe. From the highest theism to the most realistic materialism, every point of view has been more beautifully expressed in Hafiz than anywhere else. Every mood, every human thought, is given in language of supreme lyrical beauty.

Tolstoi said that the greatest work of art should be such as a Russian peasant could understand and appreciate. Hafiz is understood and appreciated by the humblest as well as the highest and the most intellectual in the Moslem East. We have internal evidence as well as external historical reasons for believing that even during his lifetime, when space meant so much, when there was little printing, his poetry was generally known from the Bay of Bengal to Kashmir and from the deserts of Central Asia to Egypt and the confines of Europe. To-day his empire in those regions is still supreme.

Between the two extremes of Hafiz and Khayyam there are any number of other poets, all worthy of diligent study It is almost beyond our conception that one man could have produced the work of Firdausi. Were he not a historical figure and were we not sure of the "Shahnama," who could have believed it? Saadi, Jami, Nizami, Anwari, Khaqani, and many others deserve careful presentation to the West. Maulana Rumi is fairly well known to some European mystics. His "Mashnavi" is not only a fine presentation of a case, but is also narrative poetry of great beauty and force.

QAANI AND WORDSWORTH

One of the greatest poets Persia has produced was Qaani. Indeed it is difficult not to place him next to Hafiz and Firdausi, and his appeal to us is all the greater because he was almost a contemporary of our day. Even so ardent an admirer as E. G. Browne has not done full justice to this mid-nineteenth-century genius. Englishmen who are proud of their Wordsworth can well understand what joy Qaani gives to the Persian when he portrays Nature in all her aspects—the wonderful lights and shades of Iran, its landscape, its rain, thunder lightning, drought, trees, birds, and flowers. Many varieties of "Tintern Abbey" can easily be found in those Qasidas. I only wish that European Orientalists would turn to serious study of this man of genius.

I have a suggestion to make to those Orientalists who know the Persian language well and have the gift of literary expression. It is that one of them shoud follow the example of FitzGerald—in a far better cause—and translate into one of the better known European languages as fully and as beautifully as he can the famous Qasida about the person of God which begins with the words: "Nehani az nazar ay by nazir az bas aayanasty." ("Thou art concealed from sight, O, Matchless One, and yet manifest.") This Qasida is indeed worthy of Hafiz himself. No praise could be higher.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

Messrs. Natesan's Timely Publcation

Messrs. G A Natesan and Co., Madras have done well to bring out a new volume of Congress Presidential Addresses (Price Rs. Four only). A similar book was published by them many years ago and the present edition bringing the collection up-to-date has been issued in response to insistent public demand. The Second Series which is now published contains the Presidential Addresses from 1911 onwards. Needless to say that the twenty-five years it covers have been years of momentous changes in the history of the country; and the presidential addresses delivered from the chair of the Indian National Congress serve not merely as a periodic review of the conditions, year after year, but as a running commentary on the administration The volume opens with Pandit Bishan Narayan Dhar's address to the Calcutta Congress, and includes the pronouncements of such leaders as Lord Sinha, Babu Amsica Charan Mazumdar Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mr C Vijayaraghava Chari Dr. Besant and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Moulana Mahomed Ali and Dr Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pundit Jawaharlal and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and many others.

The Publishers also announce that the First Series will shortly follow As these volumes are likely to serve as authentic books of reference, advantage has been taken of the issue of the two volumes to supply a comprehensive and exhaustive index to each volume.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

It was rather disappointing that a province like the U. P. with a record number of universities, prominent political thinkers and men of letters should have been sleeping over the necessity of a standard English magazine. Now that some young men from Allahabad have ventured to take the lead one wishes that their efforts would be crowned with success. The magazine is well printed and got-up. Cosmopolitanism seems to be the creed of the contents. "While the 20th Century does not believe in tabooing politics, it sternly refuses to be consumed by it. Art, culture, philosophy are as much its domain." And the domain has been surveyed well. From Radicals like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to communalist like Dr. Shafaat Ahmad is a long road—and traversed smoothly. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhya introduces the poetry section. And he opens it well. Who can deny in his lines the full flow of pathetic thoughtfulness and a consummation of "emotions recollected in tranquillity?" Another feat is achieved by Mr. Ahmed Ali. His "The Mad-men" is a sweet satire!

S.H.R.

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi

The Utopian Socialists

(By PROCOS)

SIR THOMAS MORE (1476-1535) (After Holbein).

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the masses were aroused to strike the first blows against the tyranny of the exploiting classes The first attempt to vision a new society on the foundation of reasoned ideals was endeavoured by the philosopher idealist and socialist, Sir Thomas More

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) was born when England was seething with the Kentish rebellion. Educated by Archbishop Morton, he became a student of of Greek philosophy and an admirer of Plato. He read with interest the adventures of the great voyages which were planned in his days; and was inspired by the free people who lived in Nature enjoying her gifts, without property, and without the thraldom of political sovereignty, to dream of a Utopia (a word he coined) where men lived in an ideal society in happiness and peace He saw the change that was coming to feudal Europe with the development of trade and commerce, and he wished to apply the communistic ideals of the 'church fathers' to his new State with its complex social and economic relations.

MORE'S UTOPIA

In his Utopia, Raphael Hythloday—an unknown Portuguese sailor—leaves his country in search of adventure and comes across the island of Utopia (meaning Nowhere). In describing the ways of living of these Utopians, More ruthlessly condemned the social crimes and injustices which prevailed in England. Hythloday begins by condemning the greed of Princes who coveted territory without regard for the just government of the people, and by denouncing the justice where human beings were born without the just opportunities to exist, and where they were driven 'first to steal and then to die' He questioned the right of existence for the rich social parasites who did no work except to plan and organise the exploitation and slavery of their fellow men. He condemned the maintenance of large armies of 'practised soldiers and cunning manslayers', and deplored the miserable condition of the peasantry who lived in constant danger of starvation.

More traced the source of all evils to private property and he declared "Where possessions be private . . . it is hard and almost impossible that there the commonwealth will be justly governed . . . Unless you think thus: that justice is there executed where all things come into the hands of evil men, or that property thus flourisheth, where all is divided among a few; which few nevertheless do not lead their lives wealthily, and the residue live miserably wretched and beggarly. . . . And for the most part it chanceth that the latter sort is more worthy to enjoy that state of wealth. . . I do fully persuade myself that no equal and just distribution of things can be made . . . unless this property be exiled and banished."

This is the seventh of a series of articles by the writer on the same subject the previous ones having appeared in our issues of 5th 12th and 19th August, 2nd and 16th September and 7th October.

GOVERNMENT IN UTOPIA

There was universal adult franchise in Utopia. Every thirty families elected a Philarch. Ten Philarchs elected an arch Philarch, and these elected a Prince for life. A council of the whole island could be summoned to decide important issues. The chief function of the Philarch was to see that everyone worked and yet "not be wearied with continual work, like labouring and toiling beasts, for this is worse than the miserable and wretched condition of bondmen." Movement from city to city was prohibited in Utopia except with a passport for in wandering some may escape from necessary work. Those who did not work or committed serious crimes were sentenced as slaves to perform menial labour for the community.

THE CITY

Utopia consisted of fifty-four gaden cities with "commodious and handsome houses" surrounded by beautiful gardens with fruits, herbs and flowers. These dwellings were never locked." Whoso will may go in, for there is nothing in the houses that is private, or any man's own. "Families lived separately but they dined in common dining halls presided over by a magistrate. Children were kept in nurseries when the parents went to work or dine. The meals began with the reading of an essay on good behaviour and virtue. Music and merriment were provided in the night after dinner. Families were free to dine alone but they did not "as it were a folly to prepare a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so near at hand at the hall."

ECONOMICS IN UTOPIA

Utopia was mainly a rural country. Every citizen was expected to learn the art of cultivation and work for some hours every day in one of the State farms. The quantity of agricultural produce needed by the people was estimated from the beginning and the people had to work till the required amount was produced. Every citizen was also expected to know some trade or handicraft, especially weaving, manufacture of wool or flax masonry, smith's work or carpentry. The dignity of labour was recognised, and all who worked were equal in the eyes of social ethics. The people were called upon to work for six hours a day, rest for eight hours and spend the rest of the time in the manner they liked.

There was communism in the distribution of products and produce. Goods were exchanged every month between towns and villages at great festivals. All manufactured goods were stored in great warehouses, and "from hence the father of every family fetched whatever he and his have need of and carries it away with him without money, without exchange." And thus "though no man hath anything, yet every man is rich." Money was not needed and gold and silver and jewels were especially despised by the people These metals were used for making utensils and chains for slaves Slaves and fools were alone dressed in rich garments with gold and gems and Hythloday told an interesting story about the visit of foreign ambassadors to Utopia The children were amused when they saw these officials dressed like dunces and told their mothers, "Look how great a rubber doth yet wear pearls and precious stones," and a good mother replied, "Peace, methinks he is one of the Ambassador's fools".

More's Utopia was a mere fantasy. His dream may come true in a small island but it would be impossible in any country where there are fallible human beings. But his Utopian dream established for times to come great principles like the compulsion involved in work, the dignity and equality of labour, the danger of private property, just government where the State realised its duties of education, housing and provision for employment, organised and planned production and distribution of necessities, and a happy and yet well organised social life. Even a sceptic cannot denye that four hundred years after More these principles have become the foundation of the present society of the Soviet Russia.

REACTION SETS IN

After the appearance of Utopia and the last of the peasants revolts re-action set in and Communism lost ground. Bishops quoted the scriptures against the principles of John Ball and Thomas More Moses had recognised private property when he commanded "Thou shalt not steal," as if the Commandment did not say to the capitalists and the clergy "Thou shalt not steal the workman's bread." Now the search for new lands began. Portugal, Venice, Genoa and Hansa sailed out into the Atlantic. Bartholomio Dietz rounded South Africa (1486) and on 11th October, 1492 the white man Columbus sighted the first light on American soil. In 1497 Vasco de Gama found the route to India and in 1515 Magellan discovered the Magellan Straits In 1522 the last of Magellan's ships navigated and circumvented the known world. Portugal, Spain, France, Britain and Holland now entered the lists to secure colonies for the mother country. The peasant and the worker at home were forgotten in the quest for slaves beyond the seas. Rebellions were forgotten in the midst of Poor Law Reforms. The foundation of the 'dole' was being laid.

Francis Bacon, an intellectual genius, an unscrupulous politician and a corrupt Lord Chancellor of England, fined and sentenced for life imprisonment for bribery and corruption and later pardoned by the king was born in London in 1561. More belonged to the Humanist Period, Bacon to the Natural Science Period. Bacon be-

(Continued on page 12).

A MUSLIM FUNERAL AT WOKING MOSQUE

The 25-year-old Begum Gwendoline Maud Saadad Ali Khan, who became a widow early this month, fourteen months after her secret marriage to the Nawab Syed Saadad Ali Khan, attended her husband's funeral at the Woking (Surrey) Mosque. The Begum, who is a Torquay farmer's daughter, had intended to sail for India with her husband on Oct. 5. She still intends to take her baby to India. Photo shows the scene at the commitment with the Begum (wearing big fur collar) overcome with grief.

IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET

Goes With His Match-Maker To All The Wards In The City

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

He is a clerk in one of the big offices in Bombay, one of those big piles with domes, which annoy some people and satisfy others. He is a shorthand typist, is above the average run of graduates, his superintendent relies on him even to correct his drafts,—of course this is in private, please, do not divulge it to the superintendent. These days he is rather depressed—he is whiling away his leisure hours in taking French lessons, and going to the Pictures. His other hobbies are the Radio and Gramophone Records. He loves music, swears by Jasha Heifetz, Challapin, Curci, and others, lives through the record and with all the brutal selfishness of the connoisseur, keeps his guest on edge, makes him see at least some of the sublime achievements of the artistes. His face goes through a thousand changes and is a mirror of what the artiste is trying to express. He has a double chin, and a child's laughter. He is fat, laughs loudly, heartily, like the divine Caruso, but alas! such hilarious moments are few; he suddenly relapses into silence—his stomach, which only the minute before was shaking with waves of laughter, is now still, under the brown blazer.

HE CAN HAGGLE

He is a man with a private income, has a bungalow in the suburbs where he grows vegetables. He is fond of chillies, hot curries, fetches his own bazaar. He can quietly haggle with market women and in a world where there are master craftsmen in haggling over a cabbage head, or a lovely cauliflower reminiscent of Bassein, he is unrivalled. Quietly, persuasively, but strongly, he manages to win over his rivals past masters in the art of haggling over Anton from Panjim, over D'Souza—stalwart buyer and owner of D'Souza Lodge—over our friend Kadirbhai Merchant who comes personally to buy in the bazaar like some Parsi Shethias of two decades ago, who came in Shegrams on Sundays and returned with the carriage full of vegetable and fruit and 'fudna' for the tea.

Our friend is not only a good musician, typist, and bazaar-bird, but he is a good French teacher and pupil. He invests whatever he learns in tuitions, what he learns to-day, he imparts to his pupils a month or two later. He speaks French with a good accent. Gifted with an extraordinary memory he is fond of quotations and entertains his friends with the noble efforts of oratory made by his colleagues in the colleges. He remembers howlers and school essays as if they were inspired songs as sagas, recites them with the fervour of a Scotch Covenanter—by the way he weighs 155 lbs., and as his height is only 5 feet 8 inches, his avoirdupois is visible.

He is sad these days, because he has been now for some time in the marriage market without results. His complaint is that brides are scarce, that it is difficult to meet young ladies even in a city like Bombay, in drawing rooms, or dancing halls, or other places, where both the sexes can come together, that orthodoxy has narrowed down considerably the sphere of selection with the result that girls grow into old maids, and young men into old bachelors in the same streets, even in opposite houses. There are few opportunities of the sexes coming together in healthy contacts. His soul revolts but his body is placid. What can he do? He knows that there are thousands of young men and women who would like to meet and talk and promenade and see pictures, or meet in clubs, or salons or restaurants, be just friends or lovers before setting down "to be happy ever after." He alone cannot break the shackles, souls of grandmothers and mothers-in-law! How could there be such preludes of selection, such long drawn out lyrical prefixes before the day of engagement when the old lady presides.

HUNT FOR MARKET

He belongs to a circle where old ladies rule and brides are generally their choice. We need not enter here into the beauties of old customs or their limitations. He is feverishly in search of a wife as so many of his friends are, as thousands of young men are. He wants to be independent of the old ladies. He will have his own choice and why should he not? So whenever he meets a young lady he gets adolescent, and woe to the man who argues with him in presence of the fair sex. He thinks it an offence, a crime. He comes down with all the wisdom of the ages, not only of the seven wise men of Greece, but also of Chaucer, Lamartine, Herrick. His logic becomes inhuman, he actually proves that 2 plus 2 equal to 5. If you are vain like a peacock, prepare to shed tears now, he will smash your arguments ruthlessly, ask the measure of your calves, because he has beautiful calves and will quote Schopenhauer if you happen to be an optimist. He, of course, apologises afterwards. Draupadi, or Helen, the cause of this Mahabharata in a modern flat, has left the room. Freud or any modern psycho-analyst will attribute this rivalry to sex—and most of us will agree with them—we know our friend is in the marriage market and adolescence is inevitable.

After some unsuccessful attempts to get a decent partner for life, he is beginning to read short notices in the newspapers with as much avidity as others read for vacancies. He has an iron will and courage to present himself as a prospective bridegroom in all the wards of our city. He goes with the professional match-maker to "see" the bride. Souls of Valmiki and Vyas—Rishi and Poet and Firdausi, Bard of immortal Minstrelsy and Homer or hundred Homers, we go to select brides not as those warriors went with sword and spear and javelin to win Queens of Beauties, but with some old machiavellian mundane woman or priest through narrow lanes, through dark staircases to some shy girl who has "passed her Matric" as the old cunning woman tells you. He looks, yes! he actually looks not as Nero looked at a new slave, with the look of a connoisseur, but as a clerk in one of our big offices. But again his iron will asserts itself, he makes a few pleasant remarks and retires dissatisfied with the girl. He spends some evenings this way, searching a bride in the company of professional match-makers. Life's partners are chosen this way by a certain section of society, one wonders how can they have the heart to go and see these advertised brides? But then it happens all over the world. Our friend who is now in the marriage market for a long time and who has tried all possible ways and means to get a suitable bride is of opinion that he would have been much happier if there were more opportunities for younger men and women to come together in healthy contacts. He would be less adolescent.

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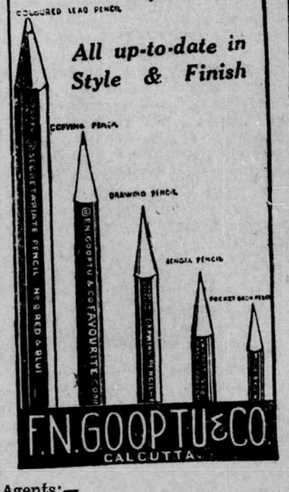

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

An advertisement in a Chicago paper runs as follows: "Bullet holes rewoven perfectly in damaged clothes—low price."

* * * *

Striggins says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a high fence and waiting there till the dog had gone away.

* * * *

The widower who inscribed on his wife's tombstone, "The light of my life has gone out," excused himself to her successor by adding, "But I have struck a second match."

* * * *

Mrs. Smith—"And so your daughter is about to marry. Do you really feel that she is ready for the battle of life?"

Mrs. Jones—"She should be ready. She's been in four engagements already."

* * * *

Smith, the other day, while looking at the skeleton of a donkey, and admiring and wondering at the structure of that much-despised animal, made a very "mal-a-droit" quotation. "Ah," he said "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

* * * *

An asthmatic lady objected to being buried in the family vault and insisted that her place be reserved for her sister. "I never could breathe in a vault," she explained. "I must have fresh air, and I'll be buried in the open air."

* * * *

"Yes, I once got a man to insure his life for £10,000, and the next week he fell out of a window and broke his neck."

"By jove! You must have been sorry you persuaded him to insure."

"Not a bit, I married his widow."

* * * *

"How long you in jail fo', Mose?"

"Two weeks."

"What am de Ch'ge-"

"No ch'ge, everything am free."

"Ah mean, what has you did?"

"Done shot my wife."

"You-all k'lled yo' wife and only in jail fo' two weeks?"

"Dat's all—den I gits hung."

* * * *

In a cathedral city, the annual dinner of a charitable organization was being arranged by a committee.

When it came to making out the toast list, the secretary asked: "Is it customary to toast the bishop?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," said one of the committee. "The Bishop' is always drunk at this dinner."

Teacher: "Johnny, what is the function of the nose?"

Johnny: "To blow and to hold spectacles."

* * * *

Diner (after patient wait for his order): "Forgotten me, waiter?"

Waiter: "Let's see—you're the boiled lobster."

* * * *

"Do you understand the nature of an oath?"

"Do I? Ain't I your caddie, your worship?"

* * * *

Old Lady: Tell me, conductor, do you stop at the Ritz?

Conductor: Wot! me, mum—on my pay?

* * * *

Schoolboy's paper: "The Greeks started the custom of each man having only one wife, and they called it monotony."

* * * *

Mark Twain says: "I am different from Washington: I have a higher and grander standard of principle. Washington could not lie. I can lie, but I won't."

* * * *

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a doting father to his son. "Oh, yes," replied the youth, "but I could not think of taking advantage of my father."

* * * *

Little Bobbie had been allowed to see the brand new twins for the first time.

Carefully looking at them, he said to his mother at length:

"Well, they're not much to look at; but I think I'd keep the one on the right if I were you!"

* * * *

Sandy was learning to play the bagpipes. One night, while he was strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"That's an awfu' noise ye're making," she said.

Sandy sat down and took off his boots; then got up and resumed his piping in his stockinged feet.

* * * *

Just before the professor entered the classroom he was accosted by a business chap about eight years of age. "I am a brother of Betty Brown," he began. "Will you please tell me if she is going to fail in geometry"?

"Well," said the teacher, "why do you ask that?"

"I heard her tell her friend last night that she'd give five shillings to know whether she was going to fail, and I need the five shillings," was the reply.

LABOUR WAR AND TRAGEDY IN AMERICA

A scene outside a cotton mill near La Grange, Georgia (U. S. A.), as long lines of Union Textile Workers, striking, formed a strong picket line to prevent non-striking workers from entering the plant. The picture shows how the picket-lines looked to the workers already within the plant.

A textile striker at Honea Path (Georgia), bearing evidence on his head of wound received in battle with Police, chatting with another striker, who was wounded in the leg. Six strike-pickets were killed here and upwards of a score were wounded in front of the mill.

Willie: "I wish I had a million dollars. I'd go to picture shows every day then."

Jimmie: "You'd take me with you, wouldn't you, Willie?"

Willie: "Naw. If you're too lazy to wish for yourself you can stay at home."

* * * *

Two men were talking together in a public library. One of them said: "The dime novel is gone. I wonder where it's gone to?"

The other man took a glance around at the "recommended new novels" and remarked: "It's gone up to dolls. 2"

* * * *

"I believe, said the cheery philosopher, "that for evtry single thing you give away, two will come back to you."

"Yes, that's true," said his listener. "Last fall I gave away my daughter and now she and her husband have both come to live on me."

* * * *

An officer called up a sergeant and spoke of the unsoldierly appearance of a recruit.

"He looks very slovenly, sergeant."

"Yes, sor."

"Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sor."

"Absolutely certain he washes?"

"Yes, sor, but dries a bad color, sor."

* * * *

Uncle Tom—"So that's the baby?"

Father—"Yes."

Uncle—"I hope you'll bring him up to be a conscientious, upright young man."

Father—"I'm afraid that'll be difficult."

Uncle—"Pshaw! As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

Father—"Yes, but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we're inclined to let it go at that."

* * * *

A smart boy was sent into a baker's shop for a five penny loaf Having received it it struck him that it was underweight, so he called the baker's attention to it.

"Never mind that," said the baker "It will be less for you to carry."

"Very well," said the boy, and throwing fourpence on the counter he walked away.

The baker called after him and said he had not left enough money.

"Oh, never mind that," said the boy, "It will be less for you to count."

* * * *

She had done everything wrong. She had disregarded the signal lights; she had failed to give other drivers warning of her intentions; she had stalled in the middle of the street, and before starting again had taken out her powder pot and applied it to her face. An irate policeman rushed up.

"Say, lady, do you know anything at all about traffic rules?" he demanded.

"Why, yes," she replied sweetly. "What is it you want to know?"

* * * *

The temperance orator was in great form.

"Have you noticed who the people are with money?" he demanded. "The publicans! Who is it that can afford to buy furs? The publican's wife. Who have the most money to spend? The publicans." He paused to regain his breath, and then went on again: "And who is it that pays for all their pleasures? You! They lead a life of luxury on our money."

A month later a husband and wife who had been in the audience met the lecturer, and thanked him.

"Ah," he said, "I'm glad, then, that you're given up drink."

"Oh, it isn't that," said the husband. "We've bought a pub. It's great."

Neighbour: "Where is your brother, Freddie?"

Freddie: "He's in the house playing a duet. I finished first."

* * * *

"Where have you been for the last four years?"

"At college taking medicine."

"And did you finally get well?"

* * * *

"You knew he was a burglar when you married him?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, Sir. I thought he'd be quiet about the house."

* * * *

Teacher: "What are the exports of Cuba?"

Johnnie: "I don't know."

"Where do you get your sugar?"

"From the neighbours."

* * * *

Tom: "Did you dally with the breakers when you were down at the seashore?"

Jack. "Yes. I met two charming girls and they broke me in in a week."

* * * *

"It's scandalous to charge us dollars 10 for towing the car only three or four miles," protested the motorist's wife.

"Never mind dear," replied hubby, "he's earning it; I've got my brakes on.

* * * *

Pastor—"This morning I will have for my topic "The Great Flood in Genesis."

Prominent member of congregation (rising)—"I've got an engagement to play golf so I can't stay but I'll head the subscription list with dolls 1,000 to relieve the suffering Genesians."

* * * *

"Sure," and Paddy, pointing towards his heart, "it was here where I was struck by the enemy's bullets—"

Mike looked dubiously at him.

"But man," he said, "if ye had been shot through the heart ye'd have been killed."

Paddy shook his head.

"Begorra, and ye're wrong, Mike, lad," he replied. "At the toime I was shot me heart was in me mouth."

* * * *

Down Aldershot way the heavily clad driver of a charabanc was pumping away at a soft tire when some Highland soldiers passed and chaffed him. "Take some of your clothes off and you'd manage better," they said.

The driver paused and gave answer:

"You blokes seem to think that because you 'ave to take yor trousis off to blow the blinkin' bagpipes, I oughter take mine off to blow up a blinkin' soft tire."

* * * *

The depression is having a disastrous effect on the once-popular custom of calling a "spade a spade." Workers are not "sacked" nowadays; they are "suspended," "dismissed," and so on as far as the art of synonyms will take us. A firm recently received application for a job from an unemployed man in which the "putting it gently" touch was raised to the "nth" degree when he wrote: "I am temporarily disengaged because of an economic gesture on the part of my previous employer."

* * * *

Mrs. Gayboy had friends to tea, one of them being the wife of a learned professor. "I wish I knew where George was," remarked the hostess, referring to her rather dissipated husband.

The professor's wife drew herself up. "I presume, my dear," she said primly, "you mean you wish you know where he is."

"Oh, no, I don't," retorted Mrs. Gayboy. "I know where he is. He's upstairs in bed with a bruised eye and a fearful headache. I want to know where he was."

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

(Continued from Page 11).

lieved in achieving the Utopia in his "New Atlantis" by increasing production with the help of Science. Salomon's House, the Great University of Science in the New Atlantis, was the foundation of his capitalist State. The end of this University was to seek "The knowledge of causes and the secret motions of things and the enlarging of the bounds of human Empire to the effecting of all things possible." The researches in chemistry, medicine, technology, aeronautics metallurgy and other sciences were carried on by twelve endowed scholars of the State. Many of the dreams of Bacon may have been realised, but he failed to vision how science was to cause the exploitation of millions, and death and destruction in war were to follow in the wake of the triumph of man's genius to control and direct the tremendous forces of Nature.

More's Utopia was followed by the German Andreae's "Christinia polis and the Italian Campanella's "City of the Sun.' Christiniapolis was "a republic of workers, living in equality, desiring peace, and renouncing riches." Andreae believed that "To be wise and to work are not incompatible, if there is moderation." The Government of the city was in the hands of a legislature and executive consisting of the representatives of religion, justice and learning. Christianapolis was an industrial city with heavy and light industries Production was organised and planned and the officials "knew ahead of time what was to be made, in what quantity and of what form." The personality of the workman and his individual creativeness were not destroyed by the industrial system. Bacon's Science was introduced as a mere servant of this communistic society.

Campanella a friar, was born in Calabria in 1568. He took part in the Calabrian revolt against Spain which had made itself the tyrant of the world, after having swallowed America with the aid of the Pope. He was tortured and imprisoned for twenty seven years. In his City," of the Sun, a shipwrecked sailor came across a perfect communist republic. Here everything was held in common, everything was equally distributed and nothing was refused to any one. The citizens honoured labour and worked for four hours a day. Campanella visioned a new system of 'visual education, and thus on the seven great walls of the City children learnt pictorially history, geography mathematics and botany. The city was governed by an aristocracy of the intellect and great care was taken to observe eugenic regulations. The City of the Sun presented a well thought out and scientific scheme of social reforms which considerably influenced the Italy of his times.

Such were the early pioneers, dreamers and idealists who followed the great rebellions all over Europe. They do not seem to have realised the magnitude of their tasks, nor paused to think of the shortcomings of their plans or the difficulties which confronted them. They could not have envisaged the repurcussions of the colonial policies, or the confusions and conflicting vested interests that were to be created by a capitalism which was hardly born. Trampling upon the bones of the rebelling peasants and artisans and the Utopian idealists were to arise the Grand Monarchs —Louis XIV, Henry VIII. Peter the Great and Katherine of Russia, haughtily brandishing before their famished people their theory of Divine Right and Absolute Authority: and smarting under lashes were to arise the bourgoisie and the landed aristocracies to lay under the banner of Cromwell, the foundation of that great myth, Parliamentary democracy.

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[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My Dear Sisters and Brothers,

I have received so many short stories during the last week..... I begin to feel that many of you are budding Novelists, who will, when they grow old, write about the present social, economic and political problems of India, giving the readers true pictures of what has been passing through this age.

No doubt your attempts at short story writing are very nice and I must congratulate you for them. But it was so difficult to choose the best one amongst the lot, that it took me nearly half a day to decide who the prize winners should be.

Well, considering from all points of you, I have selected the following two short stories, the writers of which will get books worth Re. 1 each. Let me know within a week if they would like to have any particular books of that value, otherwise I will send them according to my own choice.

Now I will relate to you the two prize-winning stories. But before doing so, let me just tell you that this competition stands permanent till further notice. And, it is not necessary that you should submit only short stories. You can send any poems, games, etc., as a matter of fact, anything interesting: and if the same is found to be a good one, it will fetch you a prize of at least Re. 1.

* * * *

EMPTY NOISE

There was a town built on a mountain, near a big forest, and the people, who were very ignorant, thought that a Demon lived on the top of the mountain, and were very much afraid of him.

One day a thief stole a bell, and while he was running away with it, a tiger sprang out from the jungle and killed him, eating part of his body. Now there were many monkeys in the forest, and one of them picked up the bell and shook it, and was very pleased with the noise it made. So the monkeys, playing about, often rang the bell.

Then the people of the town, hearing the bell and finding the partly eaten body of the thief, thought that the demon had killed the man and was ringing the bell, and were very much afraid.

But a woman watched, and found out that the monkeys were ringing the bell. And being a bad woman, she went to the King and said she would persuade the Demon to give her the bell, if he would give her money for ceremonies.

Then the King gave her money, and she pretended to worship the gods. But privately, she went and bought some fruits in the market, and presently she went into the forest and listened for the bell. Then she went quietly near the place, and scattered the fruits on the ground.

And the monkeys soon came down after the fruits, chattering and quarrelling, and forgot all about the bell. The woman picked it up and carried it off, and the people were no longer afraid ..... So please, you who have read or heard this story, be not frightened when you hear a noise, but go and see what makes it.

—Sent by Sister Chandrika.

* * * *

CLEVERNESS IS POWER

Two crows lived on a tree where they had made their nest. But a black Serpent also lived there in a hole in the trunk, and when the young Crows were hatched, he ate them all up. And the father and mother Crows were very grieved, and the mother Crow wanted to leave the tree and find another home. But the father Crow said: "My dear, do not be afraid; I shall get rid of this wicked Serpent.

"But how can you fight with this strong Snake, my lord?" asked his wife.

"Never fear," said the father Crow. "Cleverness is power, as the Lion found out when he was killed by a hare."

"Oh! tell me how that happened," said the mother Crow, "for that sounds very strange."

And the Crow said:

"There was once a Lion, living on a mountain. His name was Hardtooth, and he used to kill many animals. Then all the beasts gathered together one day, and went to the Lion, and said to him: 'O King of beasts, why do you kill so many of us? If you will be pleased to accept it, we will send you one beast for your dinner every day.'

"The Lion agreed to this proposal, and he ate every day the animal that was sent to him.

"One day an old Hare was sent, for his dinner, and the Hare went very slowly, for he said to himself: 'As I have to die, why should I mind vexing the Lion?'

"Now the Lion was very hungry, and said angrily to the Hare: 'Why have you come so late?'

"The Hare replied: 'Sir, it is not my fault. As I was coming another Lion stopped me, and I promised to go back to him, so I have come to tell your Majesty.'

"Hardtooth was wrath itself. 'Where is that wicked lion?' he asked savagely. 'Take me to to him at once, and I will settle him.'

"Then the Hare took him to a deep well, and said: 'Look into this cave, and your Majesty will see that wicked Lion.'

"Hardtooth looked down, and saw a very angry-looking Lion, his own reflection, and springing into the well, he was drowned.

"That is how the clever Hare killed the stupid Lion."

The mother Crow laughed very much and asked: "Well, what are you going to do?"

The Crow said: "There is a Prince who comes every day to the lake close-by, and he wears a gold chain round his neck. He takes it off and puts it on that big stone. When he is in the water, do you pick up the chain in your beak, and put it in the hole of the black Serpent."

On the following day the mother Crow watched, and picking up the chain, she flew with it to the black Serpent's hole, taking care that the Prince's servants saw her. The Servants followed her to recover the chain, and when they came to the hole, they saw the black Serpent and killed it.

So the father and mother Crows lived happily in their tree, and brought up many families there.

—Sent by Bro. C. D'Souza.

* * * *

A MYSTERY

My half it is three,
My half it is nought;
Therefore nothing is three,
And three must be nought.
Now, reader, unriddle
And explain it to me,
For a riddle it is,
What this object can be:
How three can be nothing;
And nothing be three;
But if you will not
It is nothing to me?

—Sent by Sister Sheila.

* * * *

BEHEADED WORD

Though I am small I'm when entire,
Enough to set the world on fire;
Let but a letter disappear
And I enclose a herd of deer;
Omit another, and you'll find I once contained all human kind.

—Sent by Bro. A. Kassim.

Solve the above riddles, but you need not send in answers: they will be given here next week.

The solution of the puzzle given last Sundayis—there were 16 birds and 17 beasts in the zoo. Now tell me, how many of you were right in solving it. Speak the truth, and let me know it within the next Sunday: Perhaps you may receive a prize or a surprise! I do not want to tell you at this moment, why I want you to tell me who were right, after giving you the solution myself. Better wait, and see for yourself.

Similarly, I might do something novel and nice again next week with the riddles given above: you have only to be ready with the replies; you have not to send them, let me remind you; I will tell you myself.

* * * *

COMPETITIONS

You see, I have to give this corner for publication in the press one week in advance. So that at the time of writing this only a week has passed since I gave you the last competitions. Many entries have come in by this time, but I expect more naturally, as the period specified for this purpose is limited to the next week. I will therefore give solutions of the last competition along with the new one next Sunday, please.

Many have asked me how they would be able to join the All-India Children's Association, and what they will have to do? Well, I have to repeat that you have to send for a form, fill it up and return it with the necessary fee, which in the case of members, children upto 12 years only is 4 annas; in the case of companions, those between 12 and 16 years is 8 annas only; and for Associates, i.e., youths of 16 and over, it is Re. 1 or more.

As regards our meetings, etc., we cannot begin this work immediately. We have first to wait and see how many and from which quarters here, join the Association. Then we might be able to make some arrangements for the weekly gatherings and other activities. Till then, of course, we can meet through correspondence and this Corner only.

* * * *

THE BEGINNING

It may, however, be interesting for you all to know that a small beginning has been made at Khar, where the Secretary, Bro. Shewak Bhojraj Motwane, B.A., resides. Here, luckily, he found some children, who were already members of the Balkanji-Bari. This group meets every week on Sundays and arranges a small programme of story-telling, reciting, singing, dancing, etc., and also attends to the handicrafts side. Girls are busy sewing some nice designs, and boys are attempting at drawing some pictures of art.

They went to the Juhu last Sunday and had a very fine time there. They entered the sea, some of course undressed, and while others went in with their full dress on. Besides enjoying the sea-bath, they also enjoyed playing with the ball, while in water. One threw it at the other, who catching it, passed it on to another, and thus did they have a very jolly, happy time. I will be telling you about the progress of their activities bye and bye.

But if there are any persons, interested in this movement, residing at Khar, they will do good to see the Secretary or send their children to the Khar Group headquarters on the 16th Road, just opposite to the Gymkhana grounds, where they will find the Secretary's name-plate above the word "GULISTAN". Now what this "Gulistan" means, I will explain to you next week.

* * * *

GOOD NEWS

You may be glad to earn that Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of the "Chronicle" was elected on the Board of Directors at our last annual general meeting held at Karachi on the 30th Sept. 1934, and he has very kindly accepted the post. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has also agreed to help us in this work, but after the Congress Sessions are over, as she is at present too busy there.

Our president of the Balkanji-Bari, Shri. Parvati Gidwani has sent you, all children of Bombay, a message of greetings, wishing you the best of happy time throughout your life. She will be pleased to have links with children from here, and if you really care to write to her, you can do so, and send that letter to me, which I will gladly pass on to her.

I have received many letters from children, asking me certain questions on various topics. I am purposely not replying to them this week, as many of those letters contain also answers to the competitions. So, I shall reply to all those also on next Sunday. May I suggest that to do away with this sort of difficulty, you should better write letters on separate sheets, but they could be sent in the same cover by all means.

One more urgent thing which must be emphasised this time. Please, when writing stories, or anything for the Corner, write on one side only of the paper, and write a legible hand. Otherwise it becomes a task for me to re-write the matter for you. Well, let me hope I would receive at least double the letters this week. May I offer a prize for the best letter received by me during the next week? I am game to it—You?

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar,—Bombay.

PARTICOLOURED COIFFURE

Demonstrating a parti-coloured coiffure to be shown at the International Hairdressing Exhibition at Olympia, London. This mode of hairdressing is expected to be popular during the coming season.

Shri Parvati T. Gidvani
President, Balkan-ji-Bari, (Sind).

Feather Becomes Heavier Than Iron

Fakir Astounds Chandernagore Judge With Magical Trick

The long continued drought which has afflicted England reminds Mr. Paul Brunton the author of "A Search in Secret India," of the rain-makers in India.

Describing the phenomenon which happened in Kasur, near Lahore, he says in "Light":—

For nine months no rain had fallen. To make matters worse, the moonsoon utterly failed, while the winter rains gave no sign of starting. The whole area became drought-stricken crops were being ruined, and the people went about with despairing faces. As a last resort, the Municipal Committee of Kasur decided to invoke higher powers in order to bring the drought to an end.

EFFECTIVE RAIN-MAKING

So one Sunday after noon twelve Muhammedan Fakirs and twelve Hindu Yogis appeared in the chief bazar by request of the Committee. They had agreed to sit for twenty-four hours (or longer if need be) to concentrate their minds on obtaining rain by the help of psychic forces. They sat almost naked throughout the noon-tide heat, the blazing sunshine and the blinding day-light. They touched no food and no water. The twenty-four hours passed away but still no rain fell, so the holy men continued to squat in the dust and heat, engaged in motionless meditation.

Just before dawn on Tuesday morning heavy drops of rain began to fall. A few minutes later the rain poured in tremendous torrents. Within a couple of hours the downfall was so heavy that the entire town became flooded so completely that the water became a menace to the safety of the inhabitants. The rain continued to fall for four hours from the time of the cloudburst and then it suddenly stopped. An official measurement showed that 13 inches of rain had fallen!

FAMILY SPIRITS

The 'Depuks' a large family of magicians near Benares, he says, are reputed to be able to bring down rain also or to produce fire out of the air. My question elicited the fact that they invoke the aid of elemental spirits, who have served them for generations and who respond to mantrams and also to a certain weird music.

Another classic case of Indian spiritualism which has been well authenticated says Mr. Brunton, deals with a Fakir named Govindaswami

I travelled in the same district where this man now dead achieved some of his renown and was fortunate enough to meet one of his disciples. The latter told me that Govindaswami openly acknowledged that he was a Medium and was the means of converting a European to Spiritualism. This was Chief Justice Louis Jacolliot of Chandernagore, a tiny remnant of France's one time great possessions in India. Judge Jacolliot went to Benares as the guest of a Maharatti Prince. It happened that Govindaswami was also on a visit to the sacred city of the Hindus and was likewise entertained in the Prince's palace. Among the remarkable feats which the Fakir performed for the benefit of the Judge are the following:

PEACOCK FEATHER

The Judge took a book which was close at hand, placed his plam on it and asked for the first word of the fifth line of the twenty-first page. The Fakir produced a small bag of fine sand which he emptied on the floor and smoothed in such a way as to form a surface of about half a square yard. He asked for a small piece of wood and the judge threw him the wooden holder of a pen. Govindaswami placed it gently on the sand extended his arms in front of him and chanted some invocations to his spirits. In a few minutes the wooden holder rose vertically and began to move, tracing a word in the sand. The word was Devadatta. Jacolliot being able to read Sanskrit, opened his book and looked at the word on the page he had given. It was Devadatta.

Then the Judge asked a mental question, not giving the slightest verbal utterance to it: "Who is our common mother?" (The phrase and its answer occur in a common Indian proverb) And the pen-holder traced its reply in the sand: "The Earth!"

On another occasion the Fakir demonstrated an unusual and uncanny power. Judge Jacolloit placed a heavy weight in one pan of a pair of scales which, of course immediately went right down; but when Govindaswami placed a peacock's feather in the other pan, the latter at once lowered itself below the other pan!

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Quick-Change Artists Of Animal Kingdom

Common Octopus, Not Chameleon, Holds Palm For Rapid Alteration Of Colours

For some obscure reason the chameleon has gained a world-wide reputation as a quick-change artist and a capacity for altering its colours to almost an unlimited extent.

Experiments made at the London and New York Zoos, however, have been disappointing and signally failed to justify the reptile's fame, writes Mr. H. G. Boulenger, Director, Zoological Society's Aquarium, in the "News Chronicle."

The chameleon changes colour quite slowly, its transformations depending largely upon light, temperature and passion, and the old joke of the chameleon that exploded when placed on a tartan plaid must be relegated for all time to the limbo of unjustified assertions.

In a surprisingly large number of other animals, however, the power to change colour is highly developed. Thus flatfish can become one with their surroundings and accommodate themselves to any patterned background—that of a chessboard, for instance—in a few minutes, provided they are in good health.

The common octopue, perhaps, holds the palm for rapid colour changes, blending with a series of changing surroundings almost instantaneously.

This capacity to blend is all the more wonderful when one reflects that the creature's brain power is such that these colour changes can scarcely be premeditated.

ANOTHER AIM.

Animal colouration on the whole may be regarded as designed for concealment, and though many Zoo inmates are conspicuous enough in their necessarily somewhat alien surrounding they cease to catch the eye when a natural environment is provided.

Few creatures, for example, could be more striking than the giraffe-like okapi, which has a white face, a chestnut body and zebra-patterned legs.

Yet the few white men privileged to see it in the wild state that in the leafy gloom of the Eturi forest the creature literally vanishes, and its white face and black and white legs are lost in the few rays of sun which play upon the tropic undergrowth.

Animal colouration can, however, have other aims apart from concealment, and one of these is to serve as a warning to possible enemies.

The wasp's vivid livery is a well-known example, whilst the design of the cinnabar moth, and other strikingly ornamented insects, advertises creatures of unpleasant flavour as the inexperienced nestling who essays to eat them soon discovers to its cost.

So well recognised are certain colours and patterns as "warnings" that many creatures quite harmless in themselves have benefited themselves by adopting similar ornamentations. Thus the deadly black, yellow and red coral snake of South America lives side by side with harmless forms that almost exactly imitate their vivid liveries.

Similarly there are stingless flies masquerading as wasps.

Colouring may be designed not only to attract members of the same species, but to lure unsuspecting victims to their doom.

Thus a certain Indian mantis is perfect in its resemblance to a fully-expanded orchid. The wingless abdomen suggests the spotted labellum of the flower whilst the insect's dilated thighs with equal fidelity impersonates the petals.

In the tropic's sleepy gloom innumerable insects approach it with a view to sipping the nectar—only to be disagreeably disillusioned, the mantis being one of the tigers of the insect world.

Some of the most striking animal colour patterns have generally been regarded as designed to attract and even fascinte.

The cock birds of paradise, the peacock, and, indeed, male birds of every order, appear often ludicrously self-conscious of their finery and take elaborate pains to display their charms to the fullest advantage when a lady of their species is in evidence.

Biologists have, however, recently propounded an entirely different explanation Major R. W. G. Hingston, although an ardent admirer of Darwin who first insisted upon the "fascinating" nature of male attire, inclines to the view that such designs are less for luring the lady than for intimidating other males, and that their original intent, like the judge's wig and the Grenadier's uniform, is a challenge.

He sees in the smart male attire not a tender appeal to the lady, but a pressing invitation to the next man to take off his coat.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE-POTATO EXPERT

Mr. Lloyd George threw open his farm, Bron-y-de, at Churt, for a demonstration of the manuring and spacing of potatoes, organised by the Surrey Agricultural Committee. Afterwards, Mr. Lloyd George acted as host at tea to those attending the demonstration. Photo shows Mr. Lloyd George casting his expert eye over some of the potatoes.

NEW WAY TO DELIVER GROCERIES

Photo shows A new type of motor delivery vehicle seen for the first time at the Grocers' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

by Soley and Company in any South of Central American country except Nicaragua, the American Army Corporation was used as a go-between.

That Soley and Company suggested to their American representatives that the United States be approached with a plan for buying military supplies and giving them to the Chinese in order to defend China against the Japanese. It was also suggested that the idea be broached to American "big business men," presumably because of the possible profit in selling to China, instead of giving her supplies free.

WHAT'S IN A NAME!

That after incendiary bullets has been prohibited, Soley and Company sold these under the name of "tracer bullets."

The revelations thus far made, we are told, only "scratch the surface." Already other American munitions manufacturers who are scheduled for public investigation later on are trying desperately to prevent open hearings, on the specious ground that these will be "detrimental to the military safety of the United States." There seems to us no doubt, however, that the facts already brought forward show what many of us have believed for a long time: that the international trade in munitions is a menace to peace that has no place in a civilized society. It is also clear, in our judgment, that private manufacture of arms, whether for use at home or abroad, ought to be ended at the earliest possible moment.

Insomnia

"Oh Sleep, Oh Gentle, How Have I Frightened You"

(BY S. B. NAYAMPALLY)

It is during sleep that the energy we have expended during waking hour is repaid. Anyone who has suffered from sleeplessness knows the physical and mental exhaustion which results from insufficient sleep and the amazingly restorative effect of sleep when it is at last obtained. In many illnesses, when once the patient has falen into a natural sleep the crisis is past.

Insomnia may be for convenience classified as two-fold, mental or nervous, physical or stomachic. Most people would prefer to attribute their symptoms to wholly mental causes, worry, over fatigue, or an abnormally active brain. For some mysterious but objrusive reason they seem to think that there is something slightly shameful or not quite refined about digestive disorders, forgetting that the commonwealth of the human constitution is so interdependent that even purely mental experiences may have definite physical reactions. The majority of the people who suffer from insomnia, generally high stung subjects to whom the regeneration of sleep is particularly necessary, suffer from a form of nervous dyspepsia, and that the first steps towards combating the insomnia should be dietetic. The general diet should be light but nourishing, and a heavy meal should never be taken within a couple of hours of going to bed. Warm milk drink in some digestible form, taken just before going to bed, is often helpful if milk can be generally supported. It is hardly necessary to repeat the ordinary instructions about conditions conducive to reposeful sleep, but it should be remembered that the bed covering should be warm but light, and open windows and the exclusion of light are important factors.

In connection with the question of warmth, it is indisputable that people with poor circulation are most prone to sleeplessness. That is why heat-generating foods and some form of exercises to stimulate the circulation should form art of the daily routine. A short sharp walk in the open air immediately before retiring will set the blood flowing and is often extremely beneficial.

With regard to the use of narcotics, I am of opinion that these should be avoided at all costs by those habitually bad sleepers and treatment should be based on the assumption that the original causes are physical.

Sleep obtained by taking drugs or alcohol is not natural and refreshing and the ultimate action on the nerves and internal organs is harmful and will only increase the evil. Hyonotism has been used as a treatment specially in case where a person is highly stung. If the sleepless one takes sufficient exercise through the day to leave him physically tired, that is, muscularly tired, at night he will have no trouble in sleeping. A drink of hot water or a glass of warm milk, will often serve so effectively to draw the blood to the stomach and away from the head as to enable the sufferer to go to sleep immediately. Hot foot-bath combined with cold cloth applied to the head and back of the neck is very effective. It is always much safer to consult a physician in cases of chronic insomania and ascertain the cause and undergo a treatment as per his instructions.

End Private Manufacture Of Arms

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN MUNITIONS. MENACE TO PEACE

"U. S. Govt. Departments Privately Acting As Sales Agencies For American Armament Concerns"

The Senate committee investigating the munitions industry has made a magnificent start. For the first time, the people of this and other countries have a chance to see the armaments business as it really is. They can see it as a business that lives by deliberately fostering ill will and threats of war between nations and by shamelessly bribing high-placed officials of all countries.

Since the World War the United States government has many times boasted of its labours for disarmament. We now find that the State, War and Navy Departments have all along privately been acting as sales agencies for American armament concerns. We find that our ambassadors, generals and admirals have been on terms of improper—in one instance, obviously culpable—intimacy with the munitions manufacturers and have done them innumerable favours. From the Senate investigation, we also learn something about the arms makers of other countries, and find the same scandalous situation, varying in detail in Great Britain, France, Poland, Argentina, Brazil and Peru. It seems possible the revelations of the last few days concerning the operations of Vickers will shortly compel a parliamentary investigation in England, says "The New Republic."

The Senate hearings are as yet hardly begun, but testimony already taken shows:

That in 1928, the State Department interceded with the Spanish government on behalf of the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Connecticut, a concern making submarines. Ambassador Alexander P. Moore was instructed to make strong representations at Madrid, apparently with great success.

That the Navy Department endeavoured to help the Electric Boat Company with Turkey. A secret conference was held in the Turkish Embassy at Washington, the six participants in which were subsequently referred to by code numerals. Nos. 1 through 3 turn out to have been the Turkish Ambassador and his two aides, No. 4 Admiral A. T. Lang. No. 5 Admiral Hilary P. Jones, (our leading expert on naval disarmament, ironically enough) and No. 6 a vice-president of the Electric Boat Company. The order, however, finally went to Italian interests.

That in 1928, the War Department offered the Driggs Ordnance and Engineering Company of New York City, makers of anti-aircraft guns, the use of American army gun designs in soliciting business from Poland. In the same letter, Assistant Secretary Robbins called the Driggs company's attention to an article by a United States army officer in "Army Ordnance" which "should serve as very good sales literature in convincing foreign governments of the efficiency of United States anti-aircraft material."

POLISH MISSION FOR U.S.

That our government, as a further aid to the Driggs Company, invited a Polish military mission to visit this country. After long delays, the invitation was accepted by Poland, and the Driggs concern was at the point of closing a contract involving many millions of dollars when America's departure from the gold standard in April, 1933, caused the Polish government to reconsider. According to Driggs officials, early in these anti-aircraft negotiations King George summoned the Polish Ambassador before him, and demanded that the business be given to Vickers. London sources indignantly deny this story.

That in 1928, when the Tacna-Arica dispute had brought about strained relations between Chile and Peru, our Navy Department sent Admiral Woodward to Peru, ostensibly to head a training mission, actually to prescribe what United States munitions makers the Peruvian government should patronize. However, when Admiral Woodward recommended that Peru buy destroyers instead of submarines, the Electric Boat Company hurriedly pulled wires in both Washington and Lima, and had one submarine added to Peru's purchases. About this time, the steamship passage to Europe of Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, wife of a United States naval officer serving with Admiral Woodward, apparently was paid by the Electric Boat Company.

That the late E. V. Morgan, for many years United States Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro, worked actively but unsuccessfully to obtain submarine orders for the Electric Boat company from the Brazilian government.

"DEFENCE PLAN."

That in 1932, when war threatened between Colombia and Peru over Leticia, the Navy Department detailed Commander James P. Strong to aid Colombia in preparing its defence, and that, in fact, Commander Strong's "defence" plan was drafted in the office of the Driggs Ordnance and Engineering Company and consisted of a scheme to protect Colombia's five seaports by groupments of Driggs anti-aircraft guns. During this period Commander Strong had a stock-market account managed by a brother of one of the Driggs Company's vice-presidents. No large profits, however, were shown by the account. Commander Strong has since resigned from the navy to become head of Colombia's air force.

That the American Arms Company sold munitions to Colombia during an armistice between that country and Peru. As an official of the company bluntly put it, "we have chosen Colombia because they have money and Peru has very little."

That, according to a letter from Sterling J. Joyner, vice-president of the Electric Boat Company, to the company's president, Representative Joseph H. Martin of Massachusetts and the late Franklin Fort of New Jersey were named to the House Rules Committee partly by influence of the munitions lobbyists. This is denied by Mr. Martin and by friends of Mr. Fort, but since Mr. Joyner was writing to a business friend of many years' standing, to whom he had no apparent reason to misstate facts, his letter seems to deserve further investigation. By a familiar coincidence, Mr. Joyner is at present under a doctor's care, and unable to appear before the Senate Committee.

That, according to another Joyner letter, the Second 1929 Deficiency Bill was put through Congress partly by influence of the arms representatives. Joyner writes that high naval officers also aided, saying: "My reason for not putting this (a full description of how the bill was passed) in writing is out of respect for those who helped, and who were so powerful and friendly. The code of honour between men makes it unethical to name persons."

That in 1930, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Jahncke assured Representative John Q. Tilson, then Republican leader of the House, that he would "do everything in my power" to get submarine contracts for the Electric Boat Company. In a letter to Colonel Tilson, Mr. Jahncke promised: "It will work out that these submarines be assigned to the private shipbuilding company at New London as understood."

A TEST CASE URGED.

That an official of the American State Department suggested to Alfred J. Miranda, Jr., president of the American Arms Corporation, that he should get an injunction and test in the courts the legality of the Roosevelt embargo on arms shipments to Paraguay and Bolivia. (This is denied by the State Department.)

That representatives of American airplane firms in China planned to sell planes to the Hankow government through bribery of officials.

"INTOLERABLE"

After these revelations, no reasonable person can feel the present system of munitions making for profit is anything but intolerable. This country's frequent pleas for world disarmament seem a form of peculiarly nauseous hypocrisy. However, other nations appear even more blameworthy. Other testimony before the Senate shows:

That the Electric Boat Company has long been associated with Vickers, Limited, and that a stockholder and dominating factor in both firms has been Sir Basil Zaharoff, greatest munitions profiteer in history. Between 1919 and 1930, Sir Basil received in commissions dol. 1,360,000 from the Electric Boat Company.

That until the World War, a third partner of these two companies was Whitehead Company, Limited, a British-owned Austro-Hungarian concern from which the German navy obtained American submarine secrets, and used them against American merchant vessels.

"SELLING SECRETS"

That Vickers, over the protests of the Electric Boat Company and apparently without the knowledge of the British Admiralty, has recently sold American and British submarine secrets to Japan.

That during the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru, it was understood that the Electric Boat Company would sell only to Peru, Vickers only to Chile, each company splitting its profits with the other. Thus the Electric Boat Company's salesman at Lima could talk piously of the British intrigues in Chile, and Vickers salesman at Santiago of the American maneuvers in Peru. L. V. Spear, retired United States naval officer and vice-president of Electric Boat, writes Commander Sir Charles Craven, managing director of Vickers, on how to do business in Chile: "Graft is the real foundation of all South American business," adding that "at the last minute something extra is always needed to grease the way."

COMMON BRIBE-DISTRIBUTOR

That the Electric Boat Company and the Bethlehem interests maintanied a common bribe-distributor for South America, Captain Luis Aubry of Peru. Captain Aubry volunteered to have himself sent as Peruvian delegate to the 1924 disarmament conference at Geneva to fight any move for the outlawing of submarine warfare.

That Germany, since 1925, has maintained submarine-manufacturing plants, certainly in Holland, perhaps in other European countries, and that it has manufactured and sold small arms to all of Europe.

That Soley and Company, of London, sells vast amounts of munitions in all parts of the world, substantial portions of their supplies coming from the British government. The amounts are so large that, as the head of the firm wrote, they could "alter the balance of political power" in any small state.

That when the British Government refused to countenance sales

(Continued in Col. 2.

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Care Of Children's Health

Plenty Of Fresh Air, Clear Water Wholesome Food And Daily Exercise Of Limbs Will Go Long Way To Keep Up A Sound Body

(By "A MOTHER.")

Leaving aside the hill-tribesmen and the Northern Pathans, the average Indian to-day, as we find him, is an emaciated being, compared to any other race in the world. Due to general ill-health even the death-rate is most appalling amongst Indians.

If we are anxious to-day about our future and if we want stand side by side with other nations in this world, we should, at the earliest opportunity, think of building our future race, building bodies of our present children the future Indians, in such a systematic way that they should be prepared for any ups and downs which are likely to face them in future heavily, without being trampled down.

This should be our anxiety. Instead of allowing mere youths of 16 and 20 to meddle in things beyond their scope, if each parent would take upon himself to train the body of the future Indian, as it ought to be, he will be helping his country more.

Neglect of physical culture has ruined India. At present we try to improve the child's mind by sending him to school, but his body is most deplorably neglected. An Indian child is less capable of resisting a disease than any other child in the world, on account of lowness of vitality Hence the appalling death-rate in India.

Thus our foremost duty, as Indians, is to find out the root-cause of such a debility in our children. To my mind, it is nothing but negligence towards physical culture in a child. If a child is trained to take daily exercises for ten minutes in the morning and ten minutes in the evening regularly and systematically, he would be surely a strong man in life. This I have experienced in my own little home of children who are budding forth into strong youths on account of this care. There are many physical culturists in India, but every village and suburb should have one such home and every home should encourage such establishment.

Cities like Bombay, which have such establishments should help to open such homes in each of their suburbs.

KHAR INSTITUTE

In my little suburb of Khar, there is one physical culture home, conducted by an enthusiastic physical culturist Mr. Talvalkar, who wishes to do much more substantial work if there is a good response from the people. To conduct a home on mercenary lines is entirely a different thing from conducting it with some definite principles and ideals.

Mr. Talvalkar is one of the latter type. Taking the minimum charge, he is willing to give the maximum advantage. If there are such young enthusiasts among us I do not understand why our people should not come out to help them. He deserves all help as he brings vigour and health in our youths.

A healthy body alone retains a healthy mind. Unless we realise this we Indians are sure to be still worse than what we are to-day. Barring a few special cases where a disease has taken up a deep root, a person can be normal and healthy again even if he is not by taking regular exercises.

Mr. Talvalkar has his own course of exercises. He believes in both the cultures: Eastern and Western, and out of these both he has selected some beautiful exercises, which are really worth going through.

He calls his own system as "Sandow in Ten Minutes." Though I am greatly interested and though my little home is undergoing these exercises daily, yet as a lay person, it is difficult to explain the exercises entirely in their best forms.

Mr. Talvalkar has explained his exercises in a form of a printed lecture, which I am sure, will benefit a home of children. He has published charts and different poses of himself, which are also worth studying.

By seeing a healthy picture of an Indian continuously in a home our little ones' minds will surely be effected in that direction.

As we all know the fresh air, clean water and clean food more of vegetables and fruits help immensely to keep up good health Each parent should be careful to see that the child eats the right stuff and drinks plenty of clean water. The child will surely keep a clean stomach by taking daily exercises for ten minutes morning and evening.

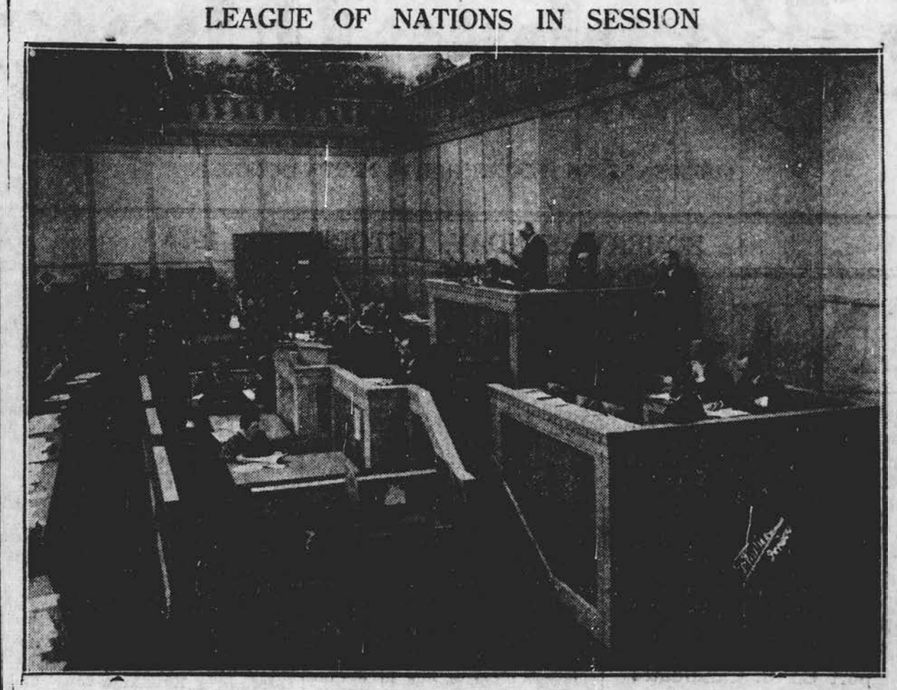
Reguar baths and sound sleep in fresh air, are also absolutely essential for a child's health. They restore energy and health. Open air games also help to keep up a good body and a cheerful temperament.

Added to all these ten minutes daily exercises will surely make strong man out of a delicate child. Essential exercises like breathing, bending, jumping, balancing and chest exercises are explained fully in Mr. Talvalkar's printed article in such a clear way that with a little explanation, even a child can follow them.

M.S.

Mr. Talwalkar exercising his chest.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SESSION



Opening of the XV Session of the League of Nations on 10th September at Geneva by Dr. Benes (Czechoslovagia), President of the Council of the League

No 'Social Dumping' By Japan

Her Highly Mechanised Industry Enables Her To Overcome Competition Of Western Nations Says International Labour Office Deputy

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its meeting at Geneva has received an important report by M. Fernand Maurette, the Assistant Director, on his mission to Japan. The report, which has not been printed, deals with Japanese industrial conditions and is likely to lead to acute controversy. It takes an extremely favourable view of Japanese conditions, and there will be some comment on M. Maurette's daring in producing so many confident generalisations after spending only eighteen days in the country, writes the Labour Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian."

In his conclusions M. Maurette says frankly he is in agreement with the unanimous opinion of all the Japanese he met or whose writings he read—that Japan does not practise "social dumping."

If by analogy with commercial dumping, an operation which consists in exporting goods at less than the cost of production plus a fair profit, social dumping is defined as the operation of promoting the export of national products by decreasing their cost of production as the result of depressing conditions of labour in the undertakings which produced them, or keeping those conditions at a low level, if they are already at such a level, then, defined in that way, social dumping does not exist in Japan.

Conditions of labour have not been depressed in the large undertakings working for export in order to decrease costs of production. Indeed, in proportion as production has been rationalised and technical improvements introduced, and in proportion as the sale of those products has increased, conditions of labour have been improved. There is no reason to suppose that the improvement will not continue. . .

Conditions of labour may perhaps have been temporarily depressed (I did not myself see this, but many credible witnesses admitted it to me) in certain small undertakings where they were already less advanced than in large undertakings, as the result of unbridled competition and the desire to sell goods at any price. The reason is, however, that the undertakings in question were unsound and were not organised in a way which corresponds to the principles of modern society. The Government has taken serious measures to supervise such undertakings. There is every reason to believe that their number will diminish and that they will finally disappear and be replaced by large undertakings where satisfactory conditions of labour prevail.

JAPAN'S ADVANTAGES.

M. Maurette says the first cause of the expansion of Japan's export trade was admitted by all to be the fall in the value of the yen. This he calls "an accidental and temporary factor," which, though it encourages exports, bears heavily on imports. The ultimate cause is "undoubtedly to be found in commercial and technical organisation." He was also impressed "by the working capacity of the Japanese worker, who is full of enthusiasm, better fed than in the past, and well educated."

M. Maurette goes on to sketch (inconclusively) Japan's population problem, to note the absence of trade unionism, and to discuss whether the family conception of life can survive large-scale industrialism. He speculates whether, if the cotton factories increase, they will find it so easy to find their annual contingent of girls of 15 "equal in number to the contingent of girls of 20 whom they discharge." He makes various suggestions to encourage the Japanese Government to try to comply with the Washington Hours Convention, but points out that while the system of the convention is already in force in many of the large undertakings, there are so many small undertakings that not quite half the Japanese workers would benefit from its application.

SIXTY LOOMS TO A WEAVER.

The body of M. Maurette's report is devoted to a brief account of the factories and works he saw. He was much impressed by their high degree of mechanisation. He saw girls supervising 30, 40, and even 60, cotton looms. He notes that in the better factories the actual working time of the operative is often only eight or eight and a half hours a day, with a weekly or fortnightly rest day. He gives some remarkable figures to show how, in spite of the reduction in working hours, output per worker has increased. In 1922 the average weaver working 11 hours a day produced 18,000 yards; in 1932 working 8½ hours he produced 50,000 yards. With the same reduction in hours the cotton spinner's production increased from 12 bales to 22. The silk spinner's hours fell from 12 to 10, but production rose from 18 kwan to 31. In the coalmines production per head almost doubled in the decade.

M. Maurette agrees that nominal wages are extremely low, but goes into much detail on bonuses and allowances. The general standard of living is, however, "very low" because Japan is a poor country. He says that the welfare and other amenities represent a considerable saving on the worker's budget. He quotes the estimates of a cotton spinning company that a worker who receives a daily cash wage of 1½ yen is given at least half as much again in the form of an annual bonus, cheap accommodation in a dormitory, and cheap food supply, and that in the case of a woman worker receiving 60 sen, the additional advantages would almost double her earnings.

CHEAP LIVING.

Of the cost of living he says:

A seat in the theatre or the cinema may be had for a few sen. Six pairs of cotton socks cost 1.20 yen; a complete meal in the dining-car of a train costs 50 sen. . . . The manner of life of the Japanese people is extremely simple. . . . It is obviously a matter for the Japanese themselves if they prefer houses which are almost without furniture (which is by no means the same thing as houses furnished without taste) to houses full of furniture, if they would rather sleep on a mat than on a bed with a mattress, and live on fish, rice, and vegetables rather than on a heavy diet including plenty of meat and sugar.

Describing the "family conception" in industry, he tells how he saw all the workers of a factory (the Isurumi Bicycle Works), without exception, performing a series of rhythmic exercises to music around the Japanese flag under the eye of the manager during the morning break of a quarter of an hour.

A large section of the report consists in summaries of M. Maurette's interviews with different classes on Japanese industrial problems and future—an interesting symposium, which, however, reveals little variation in the opinions expressed by Government, Labour, capitalist, or academic opinion.

BOY SPENDS £200 IN TWO MONTHS

"Model Scholar" Takes To Thieving To Go To Pictures

The story of how a fourteen-year-old pit-boy spent nearly £200 of stolen money in two months was told at Hanley Juvenile Court last month. The boy, it was stated, was employed at a Hanley colliery and lived in a working-class street in the town. He was placed on probation for two years, a condition being that he did not visit cinemas without the consent of the probation officer.

The boy pleaded guilty to stealing over £80 in money and a gold watch from the house of a relative. He also asked the magistrates to take into consideration a second charge, which he admitted, of stealing £107 10s. from a house at which he had stayed in Rochester after making friends with the occupants.

The occupier of the house at Hanley from whom the £80 had been stolen said that he was an old-age pensioner and the money represented his life's savings. Detective Constable Rimmer said that the boy made a written statement in which he admitted taking £80 from his relative's house. On July 23 he travelled with the money to Liverpool and stayed there at an hotel for three weeks, visiting cinemas, theatres, and going to New Brighton and Southport. He went to London and stayed four days, then going to Rochester, where he stole £107. He again went to London and then to Liverpool, staying for ten days, and visiting theatres and cinemas. While in Liverpool he bought himself suits of clothes, overcoats, raincoats, shirts, shoes, pyjamas, and a dressing-gown. He also purchased a camera, a pair of binoculars, and an air-gun. Some of these articles were found in his possession when arrested, but of the money stolen only £14 was left.

Mr. R. W. Moreton, chief school attendance officer, said that the boy possessed an exemplary character at school, was top of his class, and was regarded as a model scholar.

The boy's mother told the magistrates that she attributed the escapade to his passion for pictures and the reading of adventure stories. "Manchester Guardian."

CURE BY SNAKE POISON

British Doctors Trying To Solve Puzzle

A crate of venomous snakes arrived in London recently and was immediately taken charge of, not by representatives of the Zoo, but by those of a famous British clinical research laboratory.

For British doctors are on the eve of solving both the riddle and the secret of the snake.

A prominent British scientist said to a "Sunday Express" representative:—

"We are now extracting from the fangs of the serpent not only serums to cure snake bite, but to control, soothe, and perhaps cure some of the worst scourges that afflict humanity.

"The snake poison is exposed to the air. It is then mixed with water, according to a formula and injected between the skin and the flesh in the place where they want to soothe the pain.

"It is superior to morphia, as its effect last longer.

"Dr. Harriz, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, caims to have cured internal growths with cobra poison.

"A report of this has been submitted to the British Medical Association."

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE PROGRESS OF RURAL WELFARE IN INDIA: By C.F. Strickland. (Oxford University Press). Price As. 8.

SPARTY LEA: By Jane Lyle. (Ward Yock, London).

WAYLAND OF THE GUIDES: By Ben-Bolt (Ward Lock, London).

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: By F.M. DeMellow. (Oxford University Press). Price Rs. 1-8.

THE SIGNET OF DEATH: By Louis Grey. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London). Price 7-6.

NO TRAVELLER RETURNS: By D.L. Ames (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London). Price 7-6.

2 O'CLOCK COURAGE: By Glett Burgess (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London), Price 7-6.

ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY IN THE MAKING: By Liddlesdale Palmer (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London). Price 8-6.

INTRODUCTION TO CAMBRIDGE: By S.C. Roberts (Cambridge University Press). Price 2-6.

FIRST NIGHTS: By James Agate (Ivor Nicholson and Watson London). Price 10-6.

LOOKING LIFE OVER: By Hugh Hole (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) Price 15.

MY LIFE: By Annie S. Swan (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London). Price 5.

THE MAKING OF A MAN: (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London) Price 5.

LANKECHE VARNAN VA VRITTANT (Marathi): By G.C. Bhate, Mahad (Dist. Kolaba). Price Rs. 1-8.

MAN SHOT DEAD IN BARBER'S CHAIR

Chicago Gunmen Lift Hot Towels From His Face And Fire

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

Joseph Adduci, 45, an employee of the city water pipe extension department for fifteen years, was shot to death by three gunmen on September 15 as he was being shaved in a barber shop at 11,857 South Michigan Avenue.

One of his assailants was wounded critically and captured by Policeman Russell Richards of the Detective Bureau bomb squad, who exchanged shots with the killers as they fled.

A blood-stained, bullet-pierced sedan found later, indicated that another of the killers had been wounded.

One of the gunmen lifted hot towels from Adduci's face and said: "That's him."

One of the men placed a revolver against Adduci's ear and fired twice.

FINE FABRICS FROM WASTE

New Industry Finds Employment For 1500 People

An industry which uses the sweepings of the American cotton fields as its raw material, employs 1,500 workpeople three shifts a day, and whose processes never stop, has been firmly established in South Yorkshire, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The firm, British Bemberg, Ltd., Doncaster, has been visited by a large party of Lancashire cotton mill managers, to whom the works were thrown open for inspection.

The raw material is known as cotton linters, which is the waste from the ordinary cotton crop and consists of the short fibres which adhere to the cotton seeds after the long fibres have been taken from them. It arrives in bales, the contents of which are a dirty brown colour. Mechanical and chemical cleaning brings the fibres to a snow-white floss. The waste from this waste material is again used in the paper-making trade.

Subsequent chemical operations dissolve the floss into a viscous liquid known as cellulose, having the consistency of treacle, which is converted into the fine yarns from which such beautiful fabrics as crepe georgettes are manufactured.

In these particular fabrics some of the yarns are spun in a clockwise direction and in others anti-clockwise. They are so fine that it is difficult for the weaver to distinguish them. For purposes of identification they are dyed in colours which are so fugitive that they are washed out in the finishing processes.

The textile managers who inspected the processes consisted of cotton spinning and weaving managers. The spinners visualised new competition, but the weavers, who can use these yarns in their looms, saw new openings for their art.

G. B. S. A REGULAR BEAUTY PARLOUR GOER

Playright Afraid Of Going Bald And Ugly

Bernard Shaw is afraid of losing his hair.

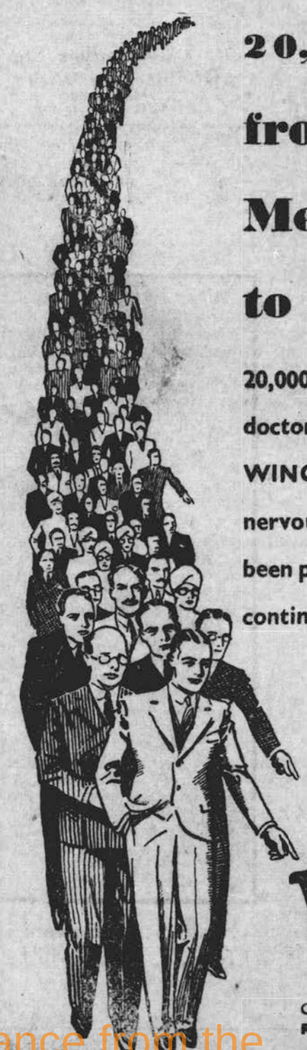
So he goes to a beauty parlour once a week.

"It is the only place in the world where they know how to wash one's hair," Mr. Shaw said to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"If I didn't make a point of going regularly I might grow bald, and wouldn't do at all."

Mr. Shaw's confession explains his famous complexion, too.

"They titivate me up a trifle as well," he declared. "In any case, one must always remember the proverb: 'One must suffer to be beautiful.'"



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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1934

WILL AGENT-GENERAL WITHDRAW?

Mahatma Must Continue Congress Leadership

Madras Editor Suggests Way Out Of Difficulty

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

"Mahatma Gandhi is an incalculable force in the Indian politics. His proposed retirement cannot be looked upon with equanimity by any Congressman. I sincerely hope and trust that as a result of the Bombay Congress, Mahatma Gandhi will see his way not to retire from the Congress," said Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Propaganda Secretary to the Congress Parliamentary Board, in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" on Gandhiji's recent statement.

"I do not agree with Mahatma Gandhi," continued Mr. Satyamurthi, "that his presence even with his differences with other Congressmen can be a source of weakness to the Congress.

"As one who has consistently worked for the Congress capturing the Legislatures, it delights my heart to see Mahatma Gandhi saying, "I am firmer than ever in my conviction that notwithstanding whatever I have said before to the contrary I hold the representation of the Congress on the Legislatures was never meant to Legislatures to be necessary. Boycott of Legislatures be a permanent step."

"TOO DRASTIC."

"The proposed reduction of delegates from 6,000 to 1,000 is in my opinion too drastic a step. Moreover, I am not clear in my mind whether the time has come to rob the Congress entirely of its spectacularand mass character. The Congress is not yet the Parliament of India. We hope and work that it may be so soon. Is it not desirable to keep up the Congress as the expression annually of the feelings and the aspirations of the people?

"Moreover, the relation of delegates to Congress members will work practical hardship. I am all in favour of confining the right to vote at Congress elections to those who have been members for six months and confining delegates to their own particular Provinces from which they come.

WORKING COMMITTEE MAY USURP POWER.

"I am not happy over the proposal to scrap the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committees and make the 1,000 delegates take their place. No doubt, it eliminates two elections. I am not impressed by the argument that the 1,000 delegates can more easily be summoned than the A. I. C. C. On the other hand, my fear is that the Working Committee which has already become too powerful a body will practically take the place of the A. I. C. C. and the 1,000 delegates will be summoned only once a year.

"Moreover, the Provincial Congress Committees have various functions to fulfil. And it is not wise to scrap them altogether and merely make them provincial quotas of the 1,000 delegates.

WHY NOT MADRAS?

"The other amendments are of minor important except which proposal to form an All-India Village Industries Association, which I heartily welcome. That way alone lies the future happiness and welfare of India. If Calcutta is to be made a separate Congress Province, Madras also will have to be made a separate Congress Province.

"Whatever decisions, however, may be arrived at Bombay, the friends and enemies of the Congress alike may be rest assured that the Congress will emerge as a stronger and more united body from Bombay than before."—United Press.

MADRAS EDITOR'S VIEWS

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

"For Gandhiji to go out of the Congress at present would be to rob it of its main glory. That must be avoided. And the only way that suggests itself as at all feasible is to compartmentalise the institution," declared Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Swadesamitran," in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

"For the purpose of creating a devoted and disciplined following, Gandhiji has become Congress personified, and now Gandhiji's going out of the Congress will create a void almost impossible to fill. Such a step as an act of volition, should be avoided if at all possible. Else the Congress would be construed to have failed Gandhiji in popular estimation.

"And the only way that suggests itself as at all feasible is to compartmentalise the institution. The political work of the organisation may be left to the re-constituted Parliamentary Board. Social work may be left to in the hands of Mahatmaji and Satyagraha Board. Economic work may be entrusted to the Spinners' Associaton.

"That it should be easy for a Congressman to conform to a standard in every branch of Congress activities.

COMMITTEE MUST REPORT

"As to the specific proposal that Mahatmaji has now put forward for reforming the Congress constitution there will be general approval of the underling purpose which has found expression in. They deserve close examination, and it seems to me that the wiser course would be to appoint a small Committee to go into the issues raised and bring up their report in March next when a normal session of the Congress is due to be held.

"Mahatma Gandhi proceeds on the assumption that a session next year may not be necessary. I do not agree. The elections would have been over. The activities of the reconstituted Assembly would be available, and the final proposals of the British Government reform would call for examination. These should certainly justify the holding of the session next year."—United Press.

CONGRESS AIMS EXPLAINED

Ansari Gives Three Reasons Why Country Should Support C.P.B. Candidates

NEW DELHI, October 19.

"There are three reasons why every vote will be cast for the Congress, namely, the Congress aims at the repeal of Ordinances against which there is a general feeling all over the country; the Congress is opposed to the White Paper Scheme, which is not liked even by Moderates, who are generally on the side of Government and the Congress favours the formation of a Constituent Assembly which will represent the whole country and to which representatives will be elected by votes of all adult men and women," declared Doctor M. A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, addressing a public meeting at which Mr. Peareylal Sharma of Meerut presided.

The Doctor agreed with Mahatma Gandhi, who in his last statement said that they should plainly put before the country what their aim in the Assembly would be. It was a fight for principle, and every vote cast for the Congress would mean the amount of faith the country had in the Congress.

He said now England knew that the Indian dog was more than barking.

Dr. Ansari expressed indignation at the language of the leaflet, which was an open letter to him, showing why Delhi should not back Mr. Asaf Ali

He said these allegations were also made during the lifetime of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, when the investigations disclosed a process adopted for mud-flinging. Mr. Asaf Ali, who was also present briefly detailed his services to the labourers since 1919.—A.P.

Ansari Contradicts Story Of Interview With Aga Khan

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

Dr. M. A. Ansari left this morning by the Frontier Mail for Bombay to attend the Congress Session.

Interviewed by the "United Press" with regard to the press story that the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award was adopted at the suggestion of Dr. Ansari who was asked by H. H. the Aga Khan, he said he had never any talk with the Aga Khan regarding this and the story was absolutely without any foundation.

Dr. Ansari also denied the press report about having made any speech in Egypt during his recent tour.

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Managing Director, "Daily Tej" and Mr. Asaf Ali are not likely to attend the Bombay Congress owing to election preoccupations.

ANSARI FOR BOMBAY.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

Doctor Ansari and a number of other delegates left for Bombay this morning by the Frontier Mail to attend the Congress Session.

It is understood that Mr. Asaf Ali is staying back, in view of the nearness of the date of the Assembly elections.

He may, however, proceed if his presence is required.—A.P.

DR. ANSARI ARRIVING THIS MORNING

Dr. M.A. Ansari is arriving this morning by the Frontier Mail.

SOCIALISTS DELEGATES ARRIVE

The following are the delegates who arrived on Saturday from Northern India Provinces to attend the All-India Socialist Conference.

They were welcomed at the Railway Station by Socialist Volunteers and were taken to Abdul Gaffar Nagar by special cars and were entertained in delegates Camps:—

Bengal:—Dr. Ramamoor Lahiri and Messrs. Gunada Mujumdar, Tridibandu Bhattacherjee, Dhaiitri Gangoli, Kshiti Gangoli, Hiralal Bhattacharja, Dharmada Gunavandan, Ajoya Mukherjee, Dr. Ashit Mukherjee and Mr. Parimalal Chatterjee.

Benares:—Messrs. Sanpoorna Anand, Parmanand Trivedi, Kanaielal Mukherjee and Dr. Devigadal Bhattacherjee.

Allahabad:—Messrs. Mohanlal Gantam, J. C. Mukherjee and Dr. D. C. Deb.

Behar:—Messrs. Jaddeshi Narayan, R. B. Benipuri and A. P. Singha.—United Press.

SIR KUNWAR AND UNION GOVT.

DURBAN, October 20.

The suggestion that the office of the Indian Agent-General might be withdrawn from the Union in the event of further anti-Asiatic "interference" was made by Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, in the course of an address to the Indo-European Council.

He said, India was unable to take a stronger line in dealing with such measures in South Africa. He pointed out that India had a small Navy and that the balance of trade with the Union was in favour of India. He pleaded for greater reciprocity on the part of Europeans towards Indians.—Reuters.

SADHU VASVANI ARRIVES

Rousing Reception To President-elect Of Humanitarian Conference

Sadhu Vaswani of Sind, the President-elect of the All-India Humanitarian Conference, arrived on Saturday by Kathiawar Mail and was accorded a hearty welcome by the Reception Committee and the public, prominent among those present being Seth Lallubhai Jhaveri, Babu Saheb Bhagwanlal Pannalal and Mohanlal Pannalal, Seth Ranchhodbhai Raichand, Seth Meghji Sojpal, Seth Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee, Sjt. Jamnadas, Seth Nanjibhai Ladhabhai, Sjt. Kharsedji Wadia, Sjt. Pohuman Bros, Messrs. Mohanlal Hemchand, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Harjivan Purshottam Bhakta, Manilal Padrakar, Ramchndra Bhatt, Chunilal Virchand, Shivlal Narpatlal, Sjt. Bapurao Joshi, Sjt. Rupnarainji and office bearers and members of the Reception Committee.

The Jain Volunteers corps and the Mangroi Jain Volunteers were present with band and the volunteers of Shri Goverdhan Sanstha and Gogras Bhiksha also attended.

The President and his party were profusely garlanded and the members were introduced to him. He looked very cheerful and thanked all for his reception. He was then led to the President's Camp Bhatt Mansion Chowpatty Bandstand.

On being requested Sadhu Vaswani has given the accompanying message to the press

"The dominating civilisations are external, aggressive. In a religion of Humanity is the hope of a new India, the hope of a new civilisation.

Mahatma's Arrival Mystery

Leaders Elude Crowds By Stopping Train At Matunga

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sjts. Mahadev Desai and Kripalani and thirteen others arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Nagpur Express.

The public had been kept in the dark as to the place where Gandhiji would be getting out of the train.

It appears that late at night, it was arranged by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others, that Gandhiji should get down at a station, where there was the least possibility of a crowd collecting. Accordingly they arranged with the G. I. P. Railway authorities that the Express should stop for a few minutes at Matunga. Information was sent to Gandhji at Kalyan, that it had been arranged that he should alight at Matunga.

Talk With Leaders

The train reached Matunga station at about 6 a.m. and very few knew the reason for the presence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman and S. K. Patil on the platform.

The train stopped only for three or four minutes, in which time Gandhiji alighted from the train and entered the waiting car after speaking a few words to those present on the platform. The car reached his special hut at Abdul Gaffar Nagar within fifteen minutes.

Gandhiji had a private conversation for an hour with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and it is understood that the conversations centred round the Amendments that Gandhiji proposed to move and which were the main subjects for discussion at the Working Committee meeting was held at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

With the arrival of Sardar Sardul Singh this morning there are at present nine members of the Working Committee present in Bombay.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and some of the Bengal delegates also arrived by the same train in which Gandhiji travelled.

500 Delegates Arrive

Delegates and visitors, who reached the Abdul Gaffar Nagar so far number about 500. Most of the delegates arrived are Socialists. Their presence so early is due to the Subjects Committee meeting of the Socialists' Conference which was held at 2 p.m. on Saturday at the Readymoney Mansions.

Batches of delegates arrived on Saturday morning from the following provinces:—United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu. The Sind delegates with Dr. Choitram and Mr. Sidhwa arrived by S.S. Vasna.

Police Help Traffic Control

The City Police are helping the Congress Volunteer in the traffic control, just outside the Nagar. Though no Policeman is found inside the Nagar proper and the arrangements inside are completely in the hands of the Volunteers, the traffic, just outside the Nagar is very heavy and the police have enforced the One Way traffic system.

The October heat is telling on those, who have to go about in the Nagar with bare heads in spite of the cool sea breeze.

Gandhiji Chaffs Reporters

Immediately on his arrival at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar, Gandhiji acquainted himself with the latest developments and the business fixed for the day.

Questioned by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel whether he wanted anything, Gandhiji smilingly said, "Thanks. I have got here all I want," and pointed out his bulging haversack and added laughingly: "Is mother goat ready to feed me?"

All joined in the laughter and the Sardar pointed out to a corner of the compound, where two black and two white goats were munching serenely.

When two Press reporters, who happened to be present, enquired if he could spare them a few minutes, Gandhiji remarked: "So, then, you are here already! Surely, I shall spare you more than a few minutes, but not now."

He jokingly continued: "If you want to know about the railway journey, I shall tell you. I have had a pleasant....."

The Pressmen interrupted saying: "Not about railway journey, but about other things."

Gandhiji: "Other things? Let other things happen, then we shall see."

He then gaily chatted for a couple of minutes and when a few problematical questions, such as, what he would do if a majority of Congressmen requested him to remain as the leader of the Congress, Gandhiji said: "What is the use of such questions? It is vague; it is just like saying, 'suppose the earth is flat.'"

The Pressmen: "No, Bapuji, there is a considerable feeling in the Congress circles and the majority of the Congressmen want you to continue your leadership."

Gandhiji: "Let me see, what sort of majority it will be and then I will tell you."—United Press.

CONSTANTINE IN BENARES

West Indies All-Rounder To Play Against Aligarh

BENARES, Oct. 17.

Constantine, the famous West Indies Test-Cricketer, arrived in Benares on Tuesday night. The Vizianagaram team, including Constantine, will leave for Aligarh to-morrow and play the University team on 19th and 20th and Agra Cricket Federation on the 21st and 22nd inst. at Agra. From there, Constantine will go to Delhi and play for the Cricket Club of India on the 26th, 27th and 28th against the Occasionals.

Using teleprinters, by means of which messages typed on a machine in one city can be reproduced in any other office similarly equipped experts can send up to 100 telegrams an hour. By the Morse system fifty messages was a good hour's work.

PATNA DELEGATES FOR BOMBAY

PATNA, October 19.

The Patna District and Town Congress Committee's delegation which number about forty leave for Bombay, headed by Gangasaran Singh, President of the Patna District Congress Committee.—A.P.

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani (sea ted) President to the All-India Humanitarian Conference, which will be he ld at Madhav Baug to-day arrived on Saturday morning from Sind.

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